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Agenda item 128
Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2012-2013

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2012-2013 (A/65/560 and Corr.1), which was submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 41/213. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. In section II of his report, the Secretary-General describes how he arrived at the preliminary estimate of resources for 2012-2013, which amounts to $5,456.1 million (expressed in initial 2010-2011 prices). In paragraph 3, he indicates that the approved level of appropriations and related commitments for the current biennium, namely $5,159.0 million, was taken as the starting point. The Advisory Committee notes from annex I to the report that, of the total amount of $5,159.0 million appropriated for 2010-2011, $4,159.0 million relates to established activities funded under the regular budget, while the remaining $1,000.0 million represents the overall provision for 2010-2011 for special political missions.

3. From that starting point, the Secretary-General has made a number of adjustments in order to arrive at the final preliminary estimate. With respect to established activities funded under the regular budget, he provides for an additional $21.8 million to account for the delayed impact in 2012-2013 of regular budget posts established during the current biennium. He then subtracts an amount of $45.9 million, corresponding to one-time costs required during the biennium 2010-2011. Finally, he provides for additional estimated requirements in the amount of $81.0 million arising from programme changes in 2012-2013 (A/65/560, paras. 4-12).

4. Thus, as indicated in paragraph 13 of the report, taking into account programmatic changes, as well as adjustments for delayed impact and one-time costs, the Secretary-General foresees a total net projected growth in programme resources of 1.4 per cent, or $56.9 million. As indicated in paragraph 21 of the

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report, however, once account is taken of the full estimated biennial provision for special political missions, which amounts to $1,240.2 million, the total preliminary estimate of $5,456.1 million would represent an increase of $297.1 million, or 5.8 per cent, over the existing provisions for the biennium 2010-2011.

5. In paragraph 18 of his report, the Secretary-General indicates that the budget preparation process will, in accordance with regulation 5.6 of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, continue to include a detailed review of programme outputs to ensure their continued relevance. Thus, the final budget proposals will reflect the benefit of further reviews of possible obsolete activities, additional cost-effective measures and simplified procedures. **In this regard, the Advisory Committee stresses the continued importance of the rigorous application by the Secretary-General of the established procedures for reviewing programme outputs with a view to determining their ongoing relevance and ensuring the optimum utilization of resources.**

6. **With regard to the preliminary estimate of resources for 2012-2013, the Advisory Committee agrees with the adjustments proposed by the Secretary-General to reflect the delayed impact in 2012-2013 of regular budget posts established during the current biennium and the non-requirement for resources provided in 2010-2011 for one-time costs. However, as for the estimated increase of $81.0 million proposed to account for programmatic changes during the biennium 2012-2013, the Committee is of the view that, when presenting his detailed budget proposals, the Secretary-General should provide an analysis demonstrating that he has exhausted all the opportunities offered by the review process described in paragraph 18 of his report. In this connection, and given the concerns it has expressed previously about the need to go beyond incremental budgeting and to evaluate and consider the entire quantum of resources necessary to carry out the programmes and activities mandated by the General Assembly and other organs (see, inter alia, A/64/7, para. 84, and A/62/7, para. 21), the Committee considers that it is premature to conclude that additional resources would be required to accommodate those changes.**

7. On a related matter, the Advisory Committee continues to be concerned about the potential budgetary impact of extending positions funded under general temporary assistance that were originally approved for time-limited functions. **The Committee therefore recommends that, to the extent possible, the Secretary-General provide the General Assembly, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, with an indication of the number of positions funded under general temporary assistance during the current biennium, and, where such information is available, the functions associated with those positions.**

8. As indicated in paragraph 4 above, the Secretary-General estimates that the full biennial provision for special political missions in 2012-2013 would amount to $1,240.2 million, an increase of $240.2 million as compared with the overall provision of $1,000.0 million for the current biennium. In paragraph 16 of his report, the Secretary-General states that, while the present composition of special political missions may change in 2012-2013, it is not expected that the overall level of resources will trend downward. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the continued increase in resource requirements for special political

missions reflected the prevailing situation on the ground, in particular the need for security upgrades in many missions.

9. In paragraph 17 of his report, the Secretary-General enumerates a number of characteristics of special political missions that set them apart from other activities financed from the regular budget. For instance, the structures in those missions do not form part of the organizational structure of the United Nations Secretariat; the procedures followed for the initiation of such missions are not aligned with the regular budget programme planning and budgeting cycle; and missions may be approved at any time of the year. As a result, the Secretary-General states that their timing and related resource requirements have consistently proven almost impossible to predict accurately. He therefore invites the General Assembly to give guidance on the continued treatment of special political missions under the regular budget procedures for estimating requirements in the budget outline and subsequent programme budgets.

10. **The Advisory Committee notes the efforts made by the Secretary-General to implement its earlier recommendation that he continue to present the estimates for special political missions in such a way as to readily identify those resources attributable to them, thereby enabling the General Assembly to better assess the impact of the estimates for special political missions on the proposed budget outline (see A/63/622, para. 6). The Committee continues to see merit in this form of presentation.**

11. As indicated by the Secretary-General in his report, the requirements set out in the outline will be subject to recosting, prior to their approval by the General Assembly, to reflect, inter alia, changes owing to inflation and exchange rates for the biennium. The Secretary-General also emphasizes that the overall level of estimated requirements for 2012-2013 will be affected by decisions to be taken in the context of the first performance report for 2010-2011 and by revised estimates and statements of programme budget implications to be considered by the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (A/65/560, paras. 19 and 22).

12. In this regard, the Advisory Committee notes that, in response to the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 6[illegible]266, annex II to the report of the Secretary-General provides a detailed list of initiatives of which the Assembly is currently seized or for which reports are expected to be submitted. According to the Secretary-General, those items, if adopted, will have a significant bearing on the level of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (ibid., para. 24). Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with an updated list, as at 8 December 2010, of such initiatives and their potential financial implications (see annex). The Committee notes that, if the budget outline were to include the estimates in respect of all items currently before the Assembly and foreseeable items in reports yet to be issued, the preliminary estimate would be likely to increase by approximately $38.9 million. **The Committee recommends that the General Assembly take account of the updated information set out in the annex to the present report.**

13. The size of the contingency fund is discussed in paragraph 23 of the report of the Secretary-General. **The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the proposal of the Secretary-General that, for the biennium 2012-2013, the level of the contingency fund continue to be set at 0.75 per cent of the overall level of resources.**

Annex

Impact of items before the General Assembly and foreseeable items yet to be considered on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2012-2013[a]

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Initial estimate (A/65/560)		
Appropriation for 2010-2011 (includes $2.7 million for Emergency Preparedness and Support Unit and $187,000 for the United Nations Office to the African Union)[b]	5 158 961.2	
Plus: Delayed impact of post and non-post resources approved in 2010-2011	21 827.0	
Less: One-time costs in 2010-2011	(45 919.0)	
Plus: Provision for new or expanded activities/events foreseen and/or mandated in 2012-2013	81 013.3	
Subtotal	**5 215 882.5**	
Additional provision required for special political missions at the current programme level[c]	240 181.9	
Preliminary estimate for 2012-2013		**5 456 064.4**
First performance report (A/65/589)[d]		
Additional appropriation:		
(a) Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses	6 911.2	
(b) Decisions of policymaking organs (includes $5.0 million for the integrated headquarters facility for the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq	5 000.0	
(c) Revised estimates for currency, inflation and adjustments to standard costs	(22 239.1)	
Advisory Committee	(5 000.0)	
Subtotal, first performance report	**(15 327.9)**	
Not required for 2012-2013	**(6 911.2)**	
Total, first performance report		**(22 239.1)**
Revised estimates (reports to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session)[e]		
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	2 482.6	
Advisory Committee	(353.5)	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	2 633.6	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	(300.9)	
Total, Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict		**4 461.8**

Administration of justice — evaluation of the current system and resources	7 627.5	
Advisory Committee	(6 539.6)	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	1 087.9	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	—	
Total, administration of justice		**2 175.8**
Revised security management framework and revised estimates relating to the programme budget for 2010-2011 under section 5, Peacekeeping operations, related to a strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations	3 181.1	
Advisory Committee	—	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	445.8	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	(3 011.0)	
Total, strengthened and unified security management system		**615.9**
Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for 2010-2011 for the normative support functions of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	430.1	
Advisory Committee	—	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	1 072.6	
Total, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	**1 502.7**	
Revised estimates under section 23, Human rights, of the programme budget for 2010-2011 resulting from the increase in the membership of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	319.7	
Advisory Committee	—	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	483.5	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	—	
Total, rights of persons with disabilities[f]		**803.2**
Report of the Secretary-General on the information and communications technology (ICT) strategy, including the role and responsibilities of the Chief Information Technology Officer[g]	1 280.3	
Advisory Committee	(1 280.3)	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	—	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	—	
Total, ICT strategy		—
Revised estimates arising in relation to the expansion of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families[h]	—	
Advisory Committee	—	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	135.4	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	—	
Total, Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers[f]		**135.4**

Revised estimates resulting from the increase in the number of members of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment pursuant to article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture	2 331.5	
Advisory Committee	(1 539.7)	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	755.2	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	(36.6)	
Total, Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture[f]		**1 510.4**
Revised estimates arising from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifteenth session	2 469.0	
Advisory Committee	(181.6)	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	4 272.8	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	(253.3)	
Total, Human Rights Council	**6 306.9**	
Request for a subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone (A/65/570)[i]	15 559.8	
Advisory Committee[j]	(5 677.2)	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013[k]	2 356.8	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013[l]	(9 882.6)	
Total, Special Court for Sierra Leone		**2 356.8**
Statements of programme budget implications emanating from Main Committees of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session[l]		
Strengthening of the management capacity of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)[m]		
Advisory Committee		
Delayed impact, 2012-2013		
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013		
Total, strengthening of UNRWA		
Administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure[n]	—	
Advisory Committee	—	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013[o]	18 840.0	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	—	
Total, ICSC		**18 840.0**
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights[l,p]		
Advisory Committee		
Delayed impact, 2012-2013		
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013		
Total, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation[l]		
Advisory Committee		
Delayed impact, 2012-2013		
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013		
Total, Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation		
Draft decision of the Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[h]	—	
Advisory Committee[q]	—	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013[r]	69.4	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	—	
Total, Committee against Torture		**69.4**
Decision of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination[l]		
Advisory Committee		
Delayed impact, 2012-2013		
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013		
Total, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination		
Revised estimates relating to the establishment of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances[l]		
Advisory Committee		
Delayed impact, 2012-2013		
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013[l]		
Total, Committee on Enforced Disappearances		
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[h]	—	
Advisory Committee[q]	n/a	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013[s]	145.0	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013[l]		
Total, implementation of Agenda 21/World Summit on Sustainable Development		**145.0**
Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade[l]		
Advisory Committee		
Delayed impact, 2012-2013		
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013		
Total, permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade		

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action[l]	
Advisory Committee	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	
Total, Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	
Reports anticipated at the resumed sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly[l,t]	
Revised estimates relating to the organizational resilience framework (including secondary data centre)	
Advisory Committee	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	
Total, organizational resilience framework	
Strategic capital review[l]	
Advisory Committee	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	
Total, strategic capital review	
Geneva Heritage Plan[l]	
Advisory Committee	
Delayed impact, 2012-2013	
One-time costs in 2010-2011 not required in 2012-2013	
Total, Geneva Heritage Plan	
Reports anticipated at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly[l]	
Towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat[u]	
Total estimate of possible revised estimates and statements of programme budget implications that may affect the proposed programme budget outline	**38 923.3**

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to table)

Abbreviations:

[a] Formulated on the basis of information available or anticipated as at 8 December 2010.

[b] Includes the initial appropriation (General Assembly resolutions 64/244 A-C) and subsequent appropriations (resolutions 64/260 and 64/288).

[c] Reflects current mandates in 2010-2011, adjusted for expected discontinuation of missions and biennial provisions for new missions beginning in 2011.

[d] Requirements based on the Secretary-General's first performance report for the biennium 2010-2011 (A/65/589).

[e] Decisions of the Fifth Committee not factored into estimates pending outcome of deliberations.

[f] Agreed by the Fifth Committee in informal consultations.

[g] The total resource requirements projected for 2010-2011 amount to $8,535,400. It is proposed that the strengthening of ICT be financed jointly from the regular budget (15 per cent), the peacekeeping support account (62 per cent) and extrabudgetary resources (23 per cent) on the basis of the apportionment applied to cost-shared activities such as the enterprise resource planning system. On this basis, the regular budget share would amount to approximately $1,280,300.

[h] Additional requirements for 2010-2011 will be met within the overall appropriation approved under the respective sections.

[i] The subvention for the Special Court for Sierra Leone in the amount of $15,559,810 for the period from 1 November 2010 to 31 December 2011, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213, is to be met under the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.

[j] Subsequent to the issuance of the Secretary-General's report, the Special Court received additional pledges from Montenegro ($1,000), the United Kingdom ($631,960) and the United States ($4,455,445). Accordingly, the Court is now in a position to continue operating without a subvention until 31 December 2010 and will end the year with a projected excess of income over expenditure in the amount of $586,050. The Advisory Committee was provided with the updated requirements for the financing of the Court for the period from 1 November 2010 to 29 February 2012 and noted that the revised request for a subvention amounts to $12,239,344. Of that amount, $9,882,594 would be required for 2011, with the remainder, or $2,356,750, required for January and February 2012.

[k] An additional subvention to the Special Court in the amount of $2,356,750 for the period from 1 January to 29 February 2012 would be included as a first charge against the provision for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 and submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

[l] To be determined.

[m] In line with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 64/89, pursuant to which the Secretary-General was requested to support the institutional strengthening of the Agency through the provision of sufficient financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations.

[n] Should the General Assembly approve the recommendations of the Commission, requirements of $10.1 million will be considered in the context of the performance reports for 2010-2011 and requirements for 2012-2013 will be considered in context of the proposed programme budget for 2012-2013.

[o] Requirements of $18.8 million for 2012-2013 reflect new requirements. Requirements of $10.1 million for 2010-2011 will be considered in context of the performance reports for 2010-2011. If not provided for in the first performance report, the $10.1 million would represent an additional requirement for the biennium 2012-2013.

[p] Deferred from the 2010 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council.

[q] As requirements for 2010-2011 are proposed for absorption, no statement of programme budget implications was submitted to the Advisory Committee for consideration.

[r] Based on the oral statement of programme budget implications submitted to the Third Committee; reflects requirements for 2012-2013.

[s] Based on the oral statement of programme budget implications arising from draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52 on the implementation of Agenda 21, the programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Known requirements relating to the third intersessional meeting would amount to $145,000 for 2012-2013. Requirements related to servicing the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development are not yet known and will be reported by the Secretary-General through established procedures once the dates and modalities of the Conference are decided by the General Assembly.

[t] Does not include any requirements emanating from the report of the Internal Justice Council.

[u] In line with paragraph 33 of General Assembly resolution 64/259, pursuant to which the Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly at the main part of its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the resolution, including on the implementation of results-based management.

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The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/11 and Security Council resolution 1917 (2010), in which the Council requested me to report on developments in Afghanistan every three months.

2. The report provides an update on the activities of the United Nations in Afghanistan, including those of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), and reviews the situation in the country since my previous report, of 14 September 2010 (A/65/552-S/2010/463), providing a summary of key political and security developments, including the national legislative elections, as well as regional and international events related to Afghanistan during the reporting period. The report also provides updates on a number of humanitarian, development and human rights activities carried out by the United Nations in Afghanistan. In addition, an update on the parliamentary elections was provided to the Security Council on 29 October 2010.

II. Political and security developments

Electoral developments

3. The elections for the Lower House of the National Assembly, the Wolesi Jirga, were held as planned on 18 September. After a series of exclusions and disqualifications, 2,506 candidates, including 396 women, contested 249 seats. Of the 6,835 polling centres initially planned, 938 were deemed unsuitable prior to the election, owing mostly to security concerns. An additional 397 polling centres did not open, or closed prematurely on polling day itself, owing either to insecurity or to

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difficulties in the delivery of polling materials. Thus, 5,500 polling centres opened on polling day.

4. Despite threats and violence by the Taliban and other illegal armed groups, approximately 4.3 million Afghans, out of an estimated 12 million eligible voters, turned out to vote. Although violence in certain parts of the country suppressed voter participation, the overall security situation on polling day showed no significant deterioration compared with that prevailing during last year's presidential election. There were more incidents, but the violence was less intense, and violence levels on polling day were consistent with patterns of increased violence observed over the course of the year. UNAMA recorded 32 civilian casualties on polling day.

5. After polling was completed, it became clear that there had been widespread fraud and irregularities across the country. The Independent Electoral Commission implemented fraud detection and correction measures, auditing and recounting votes from suspect polling stations and centres. Candidates suspected of having been involved in fraudulent practices, or on whose behalf fraud had taken place, were referred to the Electoral Complaints Commission. Prior to announcing the preliminary results, the Independent Electoral Commission investigated and audited/recounted votes from 6,813 polling stations (representing 38.39 per cent of the 17,744 stations opened on polling day). Of these, 2,543 stations were excluded.

6. The number of complaints filed with the Electoral Complaints Commission increased significantly following the announcement of preliminary results. The Commission received 5,860 complaints between polling day and three days after the announcement of the preliminary results (the deadline for filing polling-related complaints). Of these, 2,724 (47 per cent) were complaints of a serious nature that could have affected the election results. Those complaints had been processed and adjudicated by 15 November. Following the polling day, the Commission disqualified 27 candidates: 24 for having been involved in fraud and 3 for having failed to resign from Government positions. This brought to 118 the total number of candidates excluded for various reasons. The Commission also invalidated votes from 334 polling stations in 22 provinces. In total, the Independent Electoral Commission and the Electoral Complaints Commission excluded some or all of the votes from 2,891 polling stations. Altogether, 4,271,908 votes cast were deemed valid, while 1,330,782 ballots were invalidated and thus were not reflected in the results.

7. The thorough audit and recount process carried out by the Independent Electoral Commission meant that the announcement of preliminary results was postponed from 9 to 20 October. Given the large number of complaints submitted to the Electoral Complaints Commission, the announcement of the final certified results, originally slated for 30 October, was made only on 24 November, when the results for 33 provinces and the Kuchi constituency were published. The certification of results for Ghazni Province, where, despite the fact that it has a significant Pashtun population, only ethnic Hazaras were elected, was delayed on technical grounds until 1 December.

8. The electoral results brought about a significant shift in ethnic representation in the Wolesi Jirga. The number of seats held by Pashtuns was reduced by more than 20. This was due largely to insecurity centred in the south and the east, which resulted in a decreased number of polling stations and low voter turnouts in

predominantly Pashtun districts. It was also a result of fragmentation and the lower level of political organization among Pashtuns in ethnically mixed constituencies.

9. The final results caused some discontent in various quarters. Unsuccessful candidates were vocal in their criticism, organizing demonstrations in Kabul, Baghlan, Badakhshan, Faryab, Samangan, Herat, Khost and other parts of the country. The Office of the Attorney-General publicly expressed concern at some of the decisions taken by the electoral institutions and has opened a number of investigations. Both Afghan electoral institutions continue to emphasize that, while criminal cases against individuals can be a part of a transparent process, their decisions on electoral matters are final under law.

10. Statements by UNAMA, the European Union, the United States of America, Canada, Turkey and the Russia Federation welcomed the certification of the final results and expressed support for the work of the independent electoral bodies, while acknowledging that the process still requires improvement and calling for accountability in cases in which fraud had been detected and proved. It is widely perceived that these elections, held under an Afghan lead by the Independent Electoral Commission, showed significant technical improvement compared with previous polls. Furthermore, there was public support for the disqualification of some powerful figures as a result of electoral violations by the Electoral Complaints Commission.

11. Discussions have now begun on future United Nations support with a view to further consolidating the capacity of the electoral authorities, mainly the Independent Electoral Commission, and pursing long-term electoral reform. Donors have expressed their readiness to support such efforts. There is consensus that the reform process should be Afghan-led and supported politically by UNAMA and financially and technically by the international community, in particular the European Union.

Security situation

12. During the reporting period, the number of security incidents was 66 per cent higher than during the same period in 2009. Violent activities peaked on polling day and decreased thereafter. The violence on polling day, while high when measured in terms of the number of incidents, was characterized by widespread, low-level security incidents designed more to frighten potential voters than to kill. A common tactic was the launching of rockets and mortars against polling centres.

13. As during the previous reporting period, the focus of the Afghan National Security Forces and international military forces was on holding territory regained from anti-Government elements in Helmand Province over the summer and on continuing operations to gain control over Kandahar City. A high number of mid-level anti-Government elements continue to be killed or arrested as part of these operations, whose tempo and scope increased during the reporting period. Despite this pressure, anti-Government elements were able to sustain high levels of activity in areas into which they had recently expanded, particularly in the north and the north-east, where the international military presence is less dense.

14. Anti-Government elements continued to increase their use of improvised explosive devices and to directly target civilians through abductions and assassinations. Assassinations reached unprecedented numbers in August, targeting

largely civilians and police. Abductions of staff of non-governmental organizations also rose. A total of 134 non-governmental organization staff members were abducted by anti-Government elements between June and the end of October. In most cases, those captured were held for a short period before being released; however, one abducted national non-governmental organization worker was eventually killed by his captors.

15. Suicide attacks averaged three per week, targeting primarily international military forces, police and Government officials, particularly those considered to be actively opposed to the insurgency. Complex suicide attacks also continued, targeting primarily large, fortified international military bases. Civilian targets included a development agency in Kunduz, as well as the United Nations Multi-Agency Compound at Herat, the attack on which, carried out on 23 October, was the third suicide attack against the United Nations in the past three years. There were no staff casualties, and all attackers were killed before they could come near the office and residential buildings within the compound. Afghan security and law enforcement personnel reacted swiftly to the attack. They coordinated their efforts with the Mission's privately contracted international armed guards inside the compound to deter and eventually neutralize the attackers. In addition, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) promptly dispatched a helicopter to monitor the situation. The mitigating measures introduced following the 28 October 2009 attack on the Bakhtar guesthouse clearly helped to prevent casualties among United Nations staff. Nonetheless, the attack demonstrated the need to remain vigilant as well as to continue to adapt to a dynamic security environment in which some clearly consider the United Nations to be a target.

16. The fact that the Organization continues to be a target could be deduced from the upsurge in anti-United Nations rhetoric from insurgency media sources. These statements, appearing on Taliban websites and in Taliban publications, had ceased in the weeks before the elections but resumed after the elections. The prolongation of the ISAF mandate by the Security Council, and United Nations reporting on civilian casualties resulting from operations carried out by anti-Government elements, were provided as justifications for the attack against the United Nations in Herat.

17. On 6 December, the Ministry of the Interior announced that private security companies would be able to continue to operate in Afghanistan, although with some additional restrictions that principally prevent such companies from carrying out actions, such as roadblocks and searches, that are within the legitimate purview of national law enforcement agencies. That announcement effectively revised a 17 August presidential decree calling for the disbandment of all private security companies, both Afghan and international, by 17 December 2010.

18. The United Nations and other representatives of the international community in Afghanistan welcomed the spirit of the presidential decree but raised concerns about the timetable for its implementation. They feared that the disbandment of such companies before security could be assured by Afghan authorities would lead to a withdrawal of many development projects and activities, including international companies and banks, that are vital to Afghanistan's private and development sectors. A Joint Commission, chaired by the Ministry of the Interior and including representatives of the international community, led by the United States in close cooperation with the Senior Civilian Representative of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and ISAF, was established to find practical ways to meet the

President's objectives and address international concerns. The 6 December announcement will ensure the continuation of crucial international activities in support of the Government and Afghans in general. The President's fundamental concerns regarding the need for State institutions to eventually provide security for the country remain valid, however, and must continue to be addressed through the transition process.

Transition to Afghan responsibility for security

19. A major effort over the past year, since the inaugural speech of the President, Hâmid Karzai, in November 2009, has been the formulation of a framework under which full security responsibilities will be handed over to Afghan forces by 2014. At the 20 November 2010 meeting of ISAF Heads of State and Government on the margins of the NATO summit held in Lisbon, which I attended, the framework for the transition to Afghan leadership was endorsed. The process defines a clear path for the transition, based on the demonstration, on a province-by-province basis, that Afghan institutions can assume responsibility for security and governance, with a concomitant drawdown of international combat forces. The NATO Senior Civilian Representative should be commended for his outreach and inclusiveness towards the rest of the international community in formulating an integral strategic implementation plan or framework in cooperation with Government partners.

20. The United Nations will support the civilian aspects of this transition. UNAMA is reviewing the implications and opportunities of the process, including in the areas of governance and development. The Mission has prioritized the staffing and consolidation of its field offices to better support the transition. Finally, the United Nations country team is examining ways to support provincial authorities in building capacity to strengthen governance and enhance the delivery of essential services.

Peace and reintegration

21. A key outcome of the Consultative Peace Jirga, held from 2 to 4 June 2010 and described in my previous report, was the establishment by President Karzai of a High Peace Council at the request of the Jirga. The Council is mandated to promote peace and national unity through confidence-building, including the provision of political and strategic leadership to the Afghan peace and reintegration programme. The Council's 70 members include representatives of the major regional, ethnic, religious and political groups in Afghan society. There are 10 female members, as well as representatives of civil society organizations; 12 members are former officials of the Taliban regime.

22. President Karzai formally inaugurated the Council at its first meeting, held on 7 October. The President urged its members to generate ideas and proposals on how to initiate activities related to reconciliation. On 10 October, former President Burhanuddin Rabbani was approved as the Council's Chair. He will be supported by three Deputies: Abdul Hakim Mujahid, a former member of the Taliban regime; Mawlavi Attaullah Lodin, a prominent figure belonging to the Hezb-e Islami political party; and Asadullah Wafa, a public official and a current adviser to the President.

23. On 20 October, the High Peace Council called for all sides of the conflict to renounce violence and engage in talks. The Council also requested the United

Nations in particular to play a role in the process and to do more to gain and strengthen global support and commitments for the peace and stability process in Afghanistan. In a meeting between my Special Representative and members of the Council's Executive Committee on 31 October, it was agreed that UNAMA would establish an internal capacity to respond to specific requests from the Council for technical and practical assistance. It was agreed that the Salaam Support Group, established by my Special Representative with resources from UNAMA and donors willing to support reconciliation in general, would provide this capacity. Simultaneously, the High Peace Council asked the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to also provide support and facilitation. UNAMA is looking forward to engaging further with OIC in this process and welcomes the announcement that an OIC representative will soon be stationed in Kabul.

24. There have been increasing reports in the media of contacts between Government representatives and members of the armed opposition. The Taliban movement, however, has publicly denied involvement in contacts with the authorities and has rejected the idea of negotiations. Furthermore, on 29 September the Taliban released a statement claiming that the High Peace Council was an "impractical plan to deceive Afghans" and that it benefited foreigners. A written message dated 15 November and attributed to Mullah Omar again rejected the idea of talks and denounced reports of contacts as propaganda.

25. At the tactical level, several armed groups have approached the authorities and expressed their readiness to be disarmed and reintegrated. According to the joint secretariat of the Afghan peace and reintegration programme, up to 800 individuals in various provinces — in particular Badghis, Faryab, Herat and Kunduz — have presented themselves to the authorities as militants seeking to reconcile and reintegrate. Joint delegations, comprising representatives of ISAF, the Ministries of the Interior and Defence, and the National Directorate for Security, were dispatched to assess those requests, to record the individuals' biometric data and to register and collect weapons. Transitional assistance packages containing food and non-food items designed to provide the minimum level of support for a 90-day period were also provided. These signs of a willingness to give up fighting are encouraging, although it is too soon to conclude that they represent a significant trend. Moreover, there are questions as to whether all of the individuals who presented themselves were genuine militants or non-combatants responding to the incentives offered by the programme. Some of them are reportedly not affiliated with any of the main anti-government groups. The joint secretariat is working to verify the identity of the registered individuals to ensure that the programme works as designed.

Regional cooperation

26. During the reporting period, the regional policy of Afghanistan was centred on advancing political dialogue with neighbouring countries, with a focus on security and development cooperation. The Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan in particular continued to engage each other at the highest level. On 15 and 16 September, President Karzai visited Pakistan, where he discussed the strengthening of bilateral cooperation with the President, Asif Ali Zardari, and the Prime Minister, Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani. A major positive development resulting from this improved relationship was the ratification by the Pakistani Cabinet of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement on 6 October. The Agreement will regularize the approximately $2 billion in trade between the two countries and allow

Afghan goods to be transported through Pakistan and to be sold in regional and global markets.

27. The Governments of Afghanistan and Tajikistan discussed the expansion of cooperation in the areas of trade, agriculture and border security during a visit to Kabul by the President of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon, on 25 and 26 October.

28. The Fourth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan was held in Istanbul from 2 to 4 November. This major event, which saw the participation of 27 countries and 14 international or regional organizations, reinforced commitments undertaken by Afghanistan, its neighbours and the international community with regard to economic cooperation. The Conference process has grown in size and importance since it was launched in 2005. The Third Conference was held in Islamabad in May 2009, and those gathered in Istanbul noted the significant progress that had taken place since then. The Conference resulted in recommendations on priority investment areas, with focus placed on the development of regional roads and railways; the extractive mine industry; donor support for the implementation of the Transit Trade Agreement; and the harmonization and upgrading of customs and transport infrastructure. Furthermore, regional economic cooperation deliverables that would benefit both Afghanistan and its neighbours were identified for consideration by regional and international partners. The secretariat of the Conference is the Centre for Regional Cooperation, housed in the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the effective preparation of the Conference demonstrated the Ministry's increased capacity. A business forum and an academic platform were convened at Bosphorus University as side events to the Conference. In that context, I would like to recognize and welcome the constructive role played by Turkey in facilitating and advancing regional engagement in Afghanistan.

29. The fourth meeting of the Kabul Silk Road initiative was held on 27 November 2010 in Kabul. The initiative had been launched by my Special Representative earlier in the year to facilitate informal dialogue among the Government, UNAMA and Kabul-based Ambassadors of Afghanistan's neighbours on ways and means to promote regional cooperation for Afghanistan. The meeting coincided with the visit of the recently appointed Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Yury Fedotov. Mr. Fedotov briefed meeting participants on progress being made under cooperation initiatives sponsored by the Office and on the overall conceptual thinking of the Office on cross-border cooperation in the wider region.

30. The Afghan Minister of Economy, Abdul Hadi Arghandiwal, took part in a session of the Heads of Government Council of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, held in Dushanbe on 25 November. Minister Arghandiwal said that Afghanistan would continue to take persistent actions against terrorism and extremism, and requested that Afghanistan be granted full membership in the organization.

III. Transition to greater Afghan leadership: progress in the follow-up to the Kabul Conference and the implementation of the Kabul process

31. Since the International Conference on Afghanistan, held in Kabul on 20 July, the Government has demonstrated its determination to implement the road map defined at the London and Kabul conferences, known as the Kabul process. The fifteenth meeting of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board, held on 15 November, provided the Government with an opportunity to present its first 100-day progress report on the implementation of the commitments undertaken at those conferences. According to the Government, more than 70 per cent of the October 2010 target benchmarks had been met. This performance demonstrated the Government's growing capacity to assume ownership of and responsibility for Afghanistan's transition and development.

32. A key element of the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board meeting was the presentation by the Government of a monitoring and reporting framework to track progress made in relation to each of its 22 priority programmes. The framework provides the Government, for the first time, with a management tool to measure delivery against its existing commitments and to identify, at an early stage, obstacles to progress on any given programme. The framework will also enhance the transparency and accountability of the Government's activities for the Afghan people. The Government noted that, with the establishment of the new monitoring tool, its focus would shift from programme design and planning to implementation and delivery. This reporting system will, finally, facilitate a fact-based policy dialogue between the Government and the international community on the implementation of the Kabul process.

33. Since my previous report, the most obvious results of the Government's work have been related to the development of implementation plans for the short and mediums terms for all 22 national priority programmes aimed at ensuring the timely delivery of services to the Afghan people. The first programme finalized, costed and presented to donors was that designed to strengthen public finance management. The Government was also able to report that it had exceeded the London and Kabul conference targets on increasing the size of both the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police. Other progress, in the field of governance in particular, has included the adoption of anti-corruption action plans in selected line ministries, the drafting of anti-corruption and audit laws, and the Cabinet's approval of a line in the State budget for the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, which had previously been funded entirely by international donations.

34. The "cluster" mechanism for the rationalization of ministerial work continued to be a central vehicle for enhanced cross-ministerial coordination and collaboration, guiding overarching policy development in the areas of security, governance and social and economic development, which involve the work of several Ministries. While the human resources development and agriculture and rural development clusters remained unchanged, the infrastructure and economic development cluster has been divided into the infrastructure cluster and the private sector development cluster. Similarly, the governance cluster has been divided into one cluster on public administration, led by the Independent Directorate of Local Governance, and another on the rule of law, led by the Minister of Justice. The

security cluster, under the overall leadership of the Minister of Defence, has been divided into two subgroups, covering security, and peace and reintegration.

35. The governance cluster has completed its action plan, which includes key provisions relating to the development of a medium-term fiscal framework to prioritize expenditures and domestic revenues, as well as a strategy for the reinvigoration of the public administration reform, the revision of the Civil Service Law and the acceleration of the implementation of the pay and grade reform.

36. Access to justice has been improved with the opening of Ministry of Justice legal aid offices in several provinces and the expansion to new regions of services offered by non-governmental organization legal aid providers. The recent agreement on the part of donors to the Law and Order Trust Fund to support increases in the salaries of prison officers to bring them up to par with those of police officers in 2011 is expected to reduce the attrition of prison staff.

37. The Government has begun discussions with international partners on their current and planned financial commitments as part of the preparation of the next fiscal year's budget, reminding them of their commitment to progressively channelling 50 per cent of their development assistance through the Afghan budget and to aligning 80 per cent of it with Government priorities. The Government has provided detailed criteria and guidance for donor activities financed outside the Afghan budget, to ensure that they are consistent with the development priorities of Afghanistan.

IV. Aid coherence

38. UNAMA, in fulfilment of its mandate, has taken on a greater role in generating a coherent approach to donor assistance in support of the Afghan Government's anti-corruption agenda. In particular, it has assumed the duties of Co-Chair of the International Community Transparency and Accountability Working Group and Chair of the United Nations Donor Group in Support of the High Office of Oversight. The Working Group focuses on assisting the appropriate Government institutions in implementing anti-corruption strategies, accelerating the verification and publication of asset declarations, and enhancing the effectiveness of civil service appointments. The Donor Group was established to ensure an increasingly harmonized approach to donor assistance, specifically that provided to the High Office of Oversight, a central Government institution that plays an essential role in fighting corruption.

39. Supporting the coordination of development activities at the subnational level is an increasing priority for UNAMA. This effort has three key elements. The first is ensuring that activities at the subnational level are consistent with and linked to national priorities set by the Government. The second is advocating and promoting communication and coordination among development actors at the provincial level, including civil-military activities undertaken by provincial reconstruction teams. The third and most critical element is supporting local authorities in assuming leadership for the coordination of development activities within their subnational jurisdictions (provinces, municipalities and districts), including through the identification of provincial priorities and gaps through sector working groups, as well as through provincial development councils chaired by provincial governors. The alignment of provincial reconstruction teams, donors and other implementing

partners with these Government-led processes will be essential, in particular as Afghan institutions assume greater practical authority as part of the transition process. The strengthening and expansion of UNAMA field offices, and greater coordination among United Nations partners through the development of the Integrated Strategic Framework, which is currently under way, are key steps towards the Mission's effective delivery on its development coordination mandate.

V. Humanitarian assistance, reconstruction and development

40. The continuing deterioration of the security situation has inhibited the implementation of development projects and limited access for humanitarian activities. The effects of the ongoing conflict have, however, increased the demand for humanitarian assistance. Late in November, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs launched the 2011 Afghanistan Consolidated Appeals Process, which is based on the following priorities: (a) the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection to populations affected by conflict and natural disasters; (b) response to humanitarian needs resulting from situations of chronic vulnerability; and (c) the development of contingency planning and disaster preparedness for recognized hazards. The 2011 Appeal is currently 66 per cent funded, albeit with notable gaps in critical sectors, and further support for underfunded priority projects, in particular in the areas of education and water and sanitation, is urgently needed.

41. During the reporting period, 11,642 Afghan refugees returned with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), bringing to 112,542 the total number of assisted Afghan refugee returns since the beginning of 2010. During the same period, some 1,570 individuals returned from flood-affected regions of Pakistan (mainly Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province) and received additional assistance upon arriving in Afghanistan, bringing to 4,714 the total number of flood-affected Afghans assisted upon returning to their country since the floods began in Pakistan.

42. The Afghanistan return operation remains the single largest such operation for UNHCR. Difficult economic conditions and alleged harassment, as well as fear of arrest and deportation in countries of asylum, have been cited as key factors in the decision to return. More positively, improvements in security in some parts of Afghanistan, employment opportunities, UNHCR assistance packages and the Government's land allocation schemes have also been cited as reasons for returning by those interviewed.

43. A total of 7.8 million children under 5 years old from Afghanistan's 34 provinces were immunized during the National Immunization Days organized for the polio eradication campaign, which was conducted between 3 and 5 October 2010. In addition, 4.6 million children between the ages of 2 and 5 were administered de-worming tablets. The campaign took place in spite of the extremely challenging security situation, especially in Badghis Province. Through local elders, district public health authorities were able to obtain safe-passage guarantees from local Taliban forces so that they could carry out the campaign.

44. Through the Consolidated Appeals Process, the World Food Programme (WFP) has appealed to donors for urgently needed funding to meet a food shortfall amounting to 103,600 tons for the period up to June 2011, at a cost of $157 million.

WFP aims to reach more than 6.8 million vulnerable Afghans with general food distribution and targeted interventions. To date, only 16 per cent of the funding requirements for the current three-year programme have been met. Current shortfalls affect all programmes, including school feeding, training and vocational initiatives and the food-for-work programme. If additional support cannot be obtained, WFP will have to cut planned food distribution activities throughout Afghanistan. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has undertaken planning for the coming winter, procuring and pre-allocating 30,000 winterization packages in Kabul and in the organization's eight sub-offices, in Gardez, Jalalabad, Fayzabad, Kunduz, Mazar i Sharif, Bamyan, Herat and Kandahar. By the end of 2010, IOM expects to have distributed flood and winterization kits to approximately 80,000 families, or 480,000 individuals.

45. IOM is also active in developing the capacity of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority in the north and is assembling an emergency contingency stock for 2011.

46. Under the mine action programme, emergency response teams are now available in all but one of the country's seven regions. Since it became operational in the most recent quarter, the programme has responded to 21 emergency requests for demining. Additionally, mine-clearance activities have opened up land for the new Afghan railway system now under construction in the north and the west.

47. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in collaboration with other relevant United Nations agencies, is finalizing its National Education Support Strategy for Afghanistan. The Strategy defines United Nations support for the National Education Strategic Plan, for the National Higher Education Strategic Plan, and for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the goals of the Education for All initiative. In addition, UNESCO and the Ministry of Education have jointly launched the Needs and Rights Assessment on Inclusive Education in Afghanistan as part of a pilot project in 29 schools in Kabul to support the development of methodologies for teaching children with disabilities.

48. A two-day retreat of the United Nations country team's gender working group, held on 20 and 21 October, identified United Nations strategic priorities on gender equality, in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and Government priorities. Over the next three years, key areas of focus will be: (a) promoting women's participation in the implementation of the Afghanistan peace and reintegration programme, including providing support to and developing the capacities of the nine women members of the High Peace Council, and promoting the inclusion of women in the peace process; (b) continuing to support the Ministry of Women's Affairs in implementing its Priority Programme; and (c) ensuring the incorporation of gender considerations into the Integrated Strategic Framework.

49. The economic empowerment of women is a critical aspect of reducing maternal mortality, which has been identified as an urgent priority by the United Nations country team. Since September, more than 195,000 Afghans — most of them women — have participated in WFP vocational skills training programmes. Furthermore, under the backyard poultry project of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 7,000 poultry packages were distributed to rural women in seven districts in 2010.

VI. Counter-narcotics

50. In September, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime released the results of its annual Afghan Opium Poppy Survey. The Survey found that opium poppy cultivation had remained at 2009 levels, in 2010, while opium production had declined by half. According to the summary findings, a significant share of poppy cultivation continued to occur in the insecure southern and western provinces of the country. Cultivation in Kandahar jumped 30 per cent to 25,835 hectares (63,838 acres), suggesting that opium cultivation increases along with insecurity. The cultivation in the province of Helmand alone accounted for 53 per cent of total opium cultivation in Afghanistan. All 20 poppy-free provinces remained poppy-free in 2010, while four additional provinces (Kunar, Laghman, Zabul and Herat) were nearly poppy-free. The gross, per-hectare income of opium farmers increased by 36 per cent to $4,900 from $3,600 last year. By comparison, the gross per-hectare income derived from wheat declined from $1,200 in 2009 to $770 in 2010.

51. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime hosted a Paris Pact expert round table on "Afghanistan and neighbouring countries" in Vienna in October 2010. Thirty-two countries and eight regional organizations participated. Key recommendations included: (a) increasing political, financial and technical support provided to Afghanistan and neighbouring countries for regional cooperation; (b) enhancing regional intelligence-sharing mechanisms through the establishment of a fully operational Central Asia regional information centre in Almaty and a joint planning cell in Tehran, and expanding border liaison offices; (c) improving the coverage of services for drug users; and (d) investing in drug-dependence treatment as a cost-effective alternative to criminal justice sanctions for the many children in the region exposed to drug use. Among other issues agreed upon, it was decided that the Paris Pact would continue to support the coordination of precursor control.

52. The fourth ministerial meeting of the Triangular Initiative was held in Islamabad under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, with an agenda of promoting cooperation among Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan in counter-narcotics and border management in drug control efforts. The Minister of Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan, Zarar Ahmad Moqbel Osmani; the Secretary-General of the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mostafa Mohammad Najjar; and the Federal Minister for Narcotics Control of Pakistan, Arbab Muhammad Zahir, adopted measures to strengthen their cooperation in addressing drug trafficking and agreed to establish additional border offices to increase cooperation among law enforcement officials. The Ministers committed to expanding the work of the joint planning cell in Tehran, which is aimed at the sharing of information on illicit drug trafficking. Agreement was also reached on the organization of more joint patrolling operations in the border areas of the three countries. In addition, the Ministers agreed to enhance legal cooperation in drug-related matters.

53. Another counter-narcotics regional initiative was a meeting, in accordance with the Dubai Process March 2009 action plan, of representatives of the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan, held in Kabul on 13 and 14 November. Joint working groups on customs and law enforcement met to advance the commitments identified at the Dubai meeting and developed at subsequent meetings. The meeting was chaired by a representative of the Government of Canada, with attendance by international experts from the United Nations Office on

Drugs and Crime, the World Bank, the Asia Foundation, the Border Management Task Force, the United States Agency for International Development, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, ISAF, NATO, IOM and UNAMA.

54. One element of the Rainbow Strategy, aimed at the interdiction of chemical precursors for the production of heroin and launched under Operation TARCET II (Targeted Anti-trafficking Regional Communication, Expertise and Training initiative), ended recently. The most recent interdiction under TARCET II resulted in the seizure of the following amounts of acetic anhydride: 1,630 kg, in Afghanistan; 383 kg, in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and 21,000 kg, in Pakistan. Operation TARCET III began in September 2010.

VII. Human rights

55. Civilians continued to bear the brunt of intensified armed conflict as civilian casualties, including deaths and injuries, increased by 20 per cent in the first 10 months of 2010 compared with the same period in 2009. UNAMA documented a preliminary figure of 6,215 conflict-related civilian casualties during this period, including 2,412 deaths and 3,803 injuries. More than three quarters of all civilian casualties were linked to anti-Government elements reflecting an increase of 25 per cent over the same period in 2009. At the same time, the number of civilian casualties attributed to pro-Government forces decreased by 18 per cent compared with the first 10 months of 2009.

56. Anti-Government elements were responsible for the deaths and injuries of 4,738 civilians (or 76 per cent of the total number of civilian casualties) during the reporting period. Suicide and improvised explosive device attacks caused the most civilian casualties attributed to anti-Government elements, resulting in 998 deaths (55 per cent of the civilian deaths attributed to anti-Government elements) and 2,062 injuries (70 per cent of the civilian injuries attributed to anti-Government elements). During the same period, UNAMA recorded 742 civilian casualties (or 12 per cent of the total number of civilian deaths and injuries) attributed to pro-Government forces. Aerial attacks caused the largest number of civilian casualties attributed to pro-Government forces, including 162 deaths (42 per cent of the civilian deaths attributed to pro-Government forces) and 120 injuries (34 per cent of the civilian injuries attributed to pro-Government forces).

57. Anti-Government elements continued their intimidation campaign against supporters or persons perceived to be supporters of the Afghan Government and the international community. UNAMA recorded 403 assassinations and executions and 219 abductions of civilians during the reporting period. Compared with the same period in 2009, the number of civilians assassinated or executed by anti-Government elements in 2010 surged by more than 107 per cent. More than half of all civilian assassinations were carried out in southern Afghanistan.

58. In its report entitled "Harmful traditional practices and implementation of the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women in Afghanistan", released on 9 December, UNAMA found that widespread child marriage, forced marriage (including the giving away of girls to resolve conflicts), restrictions on their movement outside the home and "honour" crimes were violating the rights of Afghan women and girls. The report's findings highlighted the fact that the full

implementation of the Law by the Government across the country offered the best prospects for protecting women from these violent and discriminatory practices.

59. Civil society networks increased their advocacy efforts to ensure inclusiveness and openness in the peace, reintegration and reconciliation process. Civil society organizations reiterated their appeals to the Government to review the membership of the High Peace Council and to remove members accused of human rights violations and war crimes. Women's groups, in a statement issued on 4 October, called for increased representation of women on the Council (only 10 per cent of its members are women).

60. On 10 November, the Civil Society and Human Rights Network, the International Centre for Transitional Justice and the Open Society Foundations office in Afghanistan, in collaboration with UNAMA, held a conference on "Justice and reconciliation". Representatives of civil society and Government officials from the Afghan peace and reintegration programme and the High Peace Council discussed specific measures to strengthen consultation between the Government and civil society on matters related to peace, justice and reconciliation. Civil society groups issued a statement containing nine recommendations to the Government and the international community, which included the formation of a consultative working group to facilitate the inclusion of civil society in the peace process, the creation of a justice process to complement reconciliation initiatives, and the establishment of a truth-seeking mechanism. They also reiterated calls to make the peace and reintegration process more transparent and to review the composition of the High Peace Council to ensure increased representation of civil society, women and minorities.

61. As part of its country-wide detention-monitoring strategy, UNAMA has been examining the treatment of detainees in a number of the detention facilities of the National Directorate for Security and the Ministry of Justice. The programme is monitoring the extent to which Afghan authorities provide detainees with humane treatment and respect fair-trial guarantees during the pretrial incarceration phase. During its visits to detention facilities, UNAMA received reports of cases of the severe abuse and ill-treatment of detainees by Afghan authorities, in which basic procedural protections had not been respected, in violation of Afghan and international laws.

VIII. Mission support/operational issues

62. The agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Kuwait to formally establish a UNAMA Support Office in Kuwait was signed on 28 November 2010. The Support Office will enable the Mission to ensure the continuous backup of its critical data and to maintain vital technical and administrative functions in a secure environment. It will also serve as a relocation centre in the event of an in extremis situation in Afghanistan.

63. On 4 October 2010, UNAMA signed an agreement with the Government of the Netherlands to transfer the Alpha compound to the United Nations by 1 November. The move into both office and residential accommodations in the compound had been completed by the end of November 2010. The new compound, located in the centre of Kabul, provides workspace and residential accommodations for up to 70 international staff members and workspace for an additional 80 national staff.

64. The 23 October attack on the compound in Herat, which is managed jointly by the United Nations Office for Project Services and UNAMA, underscores the importance of security enhancements under way in all of the Mission's regional and provincial offices. In Kandahar, the Government has identified land to be given to UNAMA free of charge, and plans to build a new compound in that location are well under way. The 2011 budget provides for the construction of new, security-enhanced compounds in Bamyan, Kunduz and Mazar i Sharif, along with the continuing programme of additional upgrades in other locations, as recommended by the Department of Safety and Security.

65. The moving of many substantive staff from the United Nations Operations Centre in Afghanistan, located outside Kabul, to the Alpha compound in the centre of the city, as well as the moving of 39 technical and administrative staff to the UNAMA Support Office in Kuwait, has provided additional secure accommodation units in Kabul. The continuing programme of security enhancements in the regional and provincial offices has also begun to make available additional secure accommodation units in the field offices. However, security risks outside the compounds remain high, and much work must still be done on the compounds themselves to improve their security. In some locations, such as Kandahar, this will require the development of new compounds.

66. The recruitment of new staff for the Mission has improved. A turnover rate of 30 per cent, however, means that constant recruitment activity must be maintained. The overall vacancy rate for international staff as at 30 November 2010 was 36 per cent, reflecting a gradual improvement over the year owing to intensive recruitment efforts by the Mission.

IX. Observations

67. The Kabul process is the road map agreed to by the Government of Afghanistan and its international partners to create conditions in which Afghans can become fully in charge of their Government, their security and their economic development. The transition to full Afghan leadership and ownership, and the development of the capacity to deliver practical results to the Afghan population, require a strong partnership between the Government and the international community. To support the implementation of the Kabul process, it is critical that the international community be fully committed to aligning its assistance with the Government's policies and priorities. It is equally critical that this partnership be based on dialogue. The strengthened Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board mechanism will provide a key platform for policy dialogue, including with civil society and the private sector, to ensure follow-up, regular engagement and, above all, action on our mutual commitments. The Afghanistan meeting held during the NATO summit in Lisbon reaffirmed strong international support for the transition, which should ultimately balance Afghans' need for peace with justice and the international community's strong interest in securing regional stability and eliminating the threats of extremism.

68. The partnership between the international community and the Government must be flexible and adapt to needs and conditions on the ground. As the process of the transition to full Afghan leadership and ownership advances, both the Government and the international community should be guided by realities rather

than schedules. Only if it is based on tangible improvements in governance, security and development will the process be convincing to the Afghan people, who are its primary stakeholders.

69. While governance, security and economic growth are strengthened under the leadership of the Government of Afghanistan, efforts must continue to end the conflict and create the foundations for a sustainable peace through political dialogue. This process will continue to pose significant challenges, which can be overcome only with the sustained support of all stakeholders, including the Government and neighbouring and troop-contributing countries, and the leadership of armed opposition groups. Most important, it will require the backing of a unified population. The United Nations stands ready to support this Afghan-led process — logistically, materially and technically — if the major stakeholders agree. UNAMA is setting up a mechanism, the Salaam Support Group, with a latent capacity to provide such support at the appropriate time.

70. Although these challenges should not be underestimated, there is an increasing sense that conditions for reconciliation are becoming more favourable and that there may soon be a real opportunity for a political dialogue leading to a settlement. All sides will need to make efforts and compromises to reach such a political settlement. However, any political settlement must respect the Afghan Constitution and must not undermine the real achievements made in recent years, especially in the areas of human rights and democratization.

71. Further efforts will also be required in terms of regional cooperation. Continued dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan is needed to deepen political, economic and security relationships that benefit both countries. Trade policy liberalization, including the modernization of customs procedures, and transport infrastructure development are needed to capitalize on the momentum already achieved in the areas of trade and transit. In the energy sector, reaching power purchasing and trade agreements with neighbouring countries — and building on the growing strength of Afghanistan's private sector — would also give impetus to Afghanistan's industrial development. Opportunities for renewable power-generation, including hydropower and thermal power, should be further explored if Afghanistan is to fulfil its economic potential. Investment in the building of Afghan capacity for regional cooperation will expedite the process of the country's integration into regional economic and trade arrangements. In this regard, the growing capacity of the Centre for Regional Cooperation within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a positive development and a demonstration of the Government's increasing capacity to shape its own development agenda.

72. There is also scope for enhanced cooperation in the area of counter-narcotics. This could include increased information-sharing on intelligence and the coordination of efforts to interdict drugs and precursor materials. Border control and management pose additional challenges requiring improved law enforcement capabilities. The United Nations system has been active in this regard, delivering its assistance in a coordinated manner. The United Nations will continue to address the enduring problem of illegal narcotics, as underlined by the recent visit to Kabul by the new Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Mr. Fedotov.

73. The electoral process was far from flawless, but the Afghan electoral institutions are to be commended for their independence and integrity, and for

having accomplished the logistical feat of organizing such a complicated operation in a difficult political, security and geographic environment. Given the shift in ethnic representation that disfavours the Pashtun community, the election results have understandably raised political concerns among some parties within Afghanistan. That shift, however, is more the result of insecurity in certain areas of the country than of flaws in the electoral process itself. Addressing these concerns is therefore a political task and must not undermine the independence of the electoral institutions. In particular, Afghan law enforcement bodies, while exercising their legitimate functions, need to ensure that institutional boundaries are respected and that political processes are not inappropriately criminalized.

74. Continued support for the Independent Election Commission and a comprehensive lessons learned exercise are at the forefront of the activities of the United Nations Development Programme Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow (UNDP=ELECT) project prior to its winding down in March 2011. The international community, together with donors and Afghan partners, needs to continue the pursuit of a long-term electoral reform and future United Nations support to sustain and further build the capacity of the electoral institutions. Initial talks on both of these issues have already begun, and donors have expressed their readiness to contribute to these efforts. Negotiations to initiate the electoral reform process should start as soon as possible, before the interest of stakeholders withers. The process should be Afghan-led and Afghan-owned, with political support from UNAMA and technical and financial support from other international organizations, and possibly a significant role for the European Union.

75. The security of United Nations staff remains a major concern for the Organization, and the October attack against the United Nations compound in Herat served as a reminder of the dangers that our staff face. I express particular gratitude to two Member States whose generosity has allowed the United Nations to mitigate security threats. The Government of Kuwait, by providing the Kuwait Support Office, has allowed UNAMA to redeploy to Kuwait some staff carrying out support functions whose presence is not necessary in Afghanistan. That has made available more safe residences for staff whose presence in Afghanistan is essential. The Government of the Netherlands has made available to the United Nations at a generous rate the compound that it had built in the centre of Kabul, adding additional safe residences and reducing the risk to staff whose work is carried out mostly in the city.

76. Finally, I thank my Special Representative, Staffan de Mistura, the staff of UNAMA and all United Nations personnel in Afghanistan, national and international, who continue to represent the highest aspirations of the Organization by working with diligence and dedication, at personal risk and discomfort, for a more peaceful, stable and prosperous Afghanistan.

United Nations A/65/613

General Assembly

Distr.: General
10 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 68 (c)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.48/Rev.1

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.48/Rev.1 on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/C.5/65/10).

2. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the statement, under the terms of paragraph 30 of draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.48/Rev.1, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights, the transition to democracy and the national reconciliation process with the Government and the people of Myanmar, involving all relevant stakeholders, including democracy and human rights groups, and to offer technical assistance to the Government in that regard;

(b) To give all necessary assistance to enable the Special Adviser on Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to discharge their mandates fully, effectively and in a coordinated manner;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session, as well as to the Human Rights Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution.

3. The activities through which the requests would be implemented are described in paragraphs 4 to 9 of the statement. Paragraphs 10 to 14 contain information on

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the estimated resource requirements. The Secretary-General estimates that the costs of continuing his good offices to facilitate the process of national reconciliation and democratization through his Special Adviser on Myanmar for the one-year period from 1 January to 31 December 2011 would amount to $1,216,700 net ($1,370,900 gross). A more detailed breakdown of the related costs is provided as part of the Secretary-General's report on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council (A/65/328/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2, paras. 19 and 20). Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with additional information on actual and estimated staffing costs for the Office of the Special Adviser in 2010 and 2011 (see annex).

4. The Advisory Committee notes from the Secretary-General's statement that, with regard to the request concerning technical assistance contained in the last part of paragraph 30 (a) of the draft resolution, such assistance, if requested, would be accommodated within the technical cooperation activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The Committee further notes that, with regard to the request pertaining to the Special Rapporteur contained in paragraph 30 (b), the Secretary-General has informed the General Assembly that the activities called for in Human Rights Council resolution 13/25 are considered to be of a "perennial nature" and, as such, provision of an estimated $70,200 per annum to implement the activities of the Special Rapporteur has already been made under section 23, Human rights, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (see A/65/333 and Corr.1).

5. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.48/Rev.1, resources amounting to $1,216,700 net ($1,370,900 gross) would be required for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2011 for the continuation of the efforts of the good offices of the Secretary-General relating to the situation in Myanmar. Those requirements would be charged against the provision proposed for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, as submitted to the General Assembly at its current session (see A/65/328/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2 and the related report of the Advisory Committee, A/65/602).**

Annex

Staffing costs for the Office of the Special Adviser on Myanmar for 2010 and 2011

(United States dollars)

	Budgeted 2010			*Estimated costs 2010*				*Proposed 2011*	
	No. of posts	*Person-months (15 per cent vacancy rate)*	*Cost (standard rate)*	*Encumbered as at*	*Person-months*	*Cost*	*Variance*	*Person-months*	*Cost (standard rate)*
Under-Secretary-General	1	9	271 950				271 950	9	253 172[a]
P-4	1	10	165 665	January 2010	12	172 356	(6 691)	12	189 451
P-4 (new in 2010)	1	10	165 665	April 2010	9	137 432	28 233	12	189 451
P-3 (new in 2010)	1	10	137 700	August 2010	5	65 451	72 249	12	157 428
General Service (Other level)	1	10	68 340	January 2010	12	84 829	16 489	12	79 900
Total	**5**	**49**	**809 320**	—	**38**	**460 068**	**349 252**	**57**	**869 402**

[a] Estimate based on the assumption that, in 2011, the Secretary-General will appoint a new Special Adviser on Myanmar on a "when actually employed" basis.

United Nations A/65/614 S/2010/624

General Assembly
Security Council

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13 December 2010
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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a letter of complaint against Israeli enemy forces, which, on 3 December 2010, detonated listening devices they had planted inside Lebanese territory (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 6 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

On Friday, 3 December 2010, at 11.40 a.m., Israeli enemy forces detonated by remote control listening devices they had planted in Lebanese territory at Wadi Qaysiyah on the outskirts of Majdal Silm in the Marj Uyun district opposite the Abbad position in South Lebanon. This occurred after Lebanese workers discovered the Israeli listening devices while digging at that location with an excavator. The detonation caused multiple injuries to Hussein Shahadah and his brother Hassan Shahadah, both of whom had to be taken to hospital for treatment. The planting of listening devices in Lebanese territory by Israeli enemy forces is a blatant violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international law and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). It yet again affirms Israel's disdain for international resolutions and determination to pursue its aggressive and provocative policies concerning Lebanon, and the threat that Israel persistently poses to international peace and security.

United Nations A/65/615

General Assembly

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10 December 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 145
Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

The total expenditure for UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, ceasefire; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	232 578.8	226 123.7	6 455.1	2.8
Civilian personnel	106 353.7	100 002.0	6 351.7	6.0
Operational costs	152 841.6	147 432.9	5 408.7	3.5
Gross requirements	**491 774.1**	**473 558.6**	**18 215.5**	**3.7**
Staff assessment income	9 647.9	10 500.7	(852.8)	(8.8)
Net requirements	**482 126.2**	**463 057.9**	**19 068.3**	**4.0**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**491 774.1**	**473 558.6**	**18 215.5**	**3.7**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	200	192	4.2
Military contingents	7 250	7 111	1.9
United Nations police	450	406	9.9
Formed police units	750	747	0.4
International staff	458	394	13.9
National staff	744	686	7.8
United Nations Volunteers	301	289	4.2
Temporary positions[c]			
International staff	5	5	—
National staff	7	13	(89.3)
Government-provided personnel	8	7	14.6
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 18 February 2009 (A/63/724) and amounted to $505,799,500 gross ($495,830,400 net). It provided for 200 military observers; 7,915 military contingents; 1,200 police personnel, including 750 in formed units; 479 international staff; 723 national staff, inclusive of 76 National Officers; and 301 United Nations Volunteers, as well as 12 temporary positions, inclusive of 5 international and 7 national staff. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 39 of its report (A/63/746/Add.7), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $496,307,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 63/289, appropriated an amount of $491,774,100 gross ($482,126,200 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004) and has been extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1865 (2009), 1880 (2009), 1893 (2009), 1911 (2010) and 1924 (2010).

4. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council to attain an overall objective, namely, to re-establish peace, security and long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire.

5. Within that overall objective, the Operation, during the reporting period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks set out below. The frameworks are grouped by components: ceasefire; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2009/10 budget. In particular, it compares the actual indicators of achievement — that is, the actual progress made on the expected accomplishments during the reporting period — with the planned indicators of achievement, and compares the actual outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. The drawdown of the 665 troops, as requested in Security Council resolution 1865 (2009), was completed in July 2009. In line with Council resolution 1880 (2009) of 30 July 2009, the military concept of operations and rules of engagement

for UNOCI were updated to align them with the new posture of the force after the level of authorized military personnel was reduced by the Security Council in its resolution 1865 (2009) of 27 January 2009. The deployment of an Egyptian engineer company to replace the repatriated French engineer company was completed in December 2009. During the reporting period, the UNOCI police component continued to provide advice and training to the Ivorian police and gendarmerie in the Government-controlled areas, as well as support to the Integrated Command Centre in planning the deployment of the 8,000 elements to ensure security for the electoral process, including through enhanced co-location modalities for officers deployed in the northern and western areas of the country. In addition, an integrated plan for the provision by UNOCI of military and police support for the security of the electoral process was finalized.

8. Significant progress was made in the implementation of identification and election-related tasks provided for in the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, including the publication of the provisional electoral list throughout the country, the launching of the appeals process and the validation of all major candidates for the presidential election. The voter registration and identification operations, which were officially completed in November 2009, yielded a provisional electoral list of some 5.3 million persons confirmed by the technical operators (commonly referred to as the "white list") and some 1.03 million persons who remained to be confirmed (referred to as the "grey list"). UNOCI provided logistical assistance in the distribution of the provisional voter lists to all 415 local electoral commissions across the country, and transported 400 computer kits and 52 generators purchased by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the local electoral commissions in order to facilitate the provisional voter list appeals process. The Operation also provided technical assistance in the development of manuals and guidance for the management of disputes related to the electoral list. Furthermore, UNOCI continued its preparations for the coordination and facilitation of international election observation activities. Unfortunately, owing to political, technical and financial constraints faced by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the presidential election initially planned for 29 November 2009 and subsequently planned for the end of February or beginning of March 2010 were postponed until the new date of 31 October 2010.

9. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme faced many challenges, notably the lack of capacity of the Integrated Command Centre, which is the principal national implementing body; the lack of resources for preparing the cantonment sites and providing for the former combatants at the sites; the Government's inability to pay the promised demobilization allowance of 500,000 CFA francs (approximately $1,000) to ex-combatants and militia personnel; and inadequate reintegration/reinsertion opportunities for demobilized combatants. During the reporting period, UNOCI supported the Government in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme by constructing cantonment and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites, further rehabilitating barracks at the cantonment sites in Bouaké, Séguéla and Man, providing planning assistance to the Integrated Command Centre and the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, and securing collected weapons and ammunition. Moreover, the Operation, in collaboration with UNDP and with resources from the Peacebuilding Fund, continued to provide short-term reinsertion assistance through the 1,000 microprojects programme.

10. Some progress was made towards the re-establishment of the judiciary and justice institutions in the north. All 11 courts had officially reopened, although courts in Bouaké and Korhogo continued to lack the number of personnel required to become fully operational. UNOCI continued to monitor and support the redeployment of civil servants, including members of the judiciary, to the north and to strengthen the conflict management and resolution capacities of local authorities. As a result of technical expertise and logistical support provided by the Operation in cooperation with the United Nations country team, the working and housing conditions of the *corps préfectoral* improved significantly. In addition, support from the international community, including the World Bank and the European Commission, resulted in the rehabilitation and equipping of administrative, court and penitentiary facilities. Meanwhile, progress towards the reunification of the State treasury remained limited. Although efforts were made to restore the operational capacity of Ivorian revenue collection authorities in the northern part of the country, the Forces nouvelles (FN) continued to levy and collect taxes and customs revenues.

11. During the reporting period, UNOCI continued to raise awareness about human rights norms and principles through awareness-raising activities and assisted the Government in the formulation of a five-year programme of technical cooperation in the field of human rights. In September 2009, the Operation hosted the third consultative meeting of senior representatives of the West Africa Regional Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). An action plan was adopted that addresses major human rights challenges confronting the subregion, including in the areas of trafficking in persons, women's participation in peace processes, migration, national human rights commissions, truth and reconciliation commissions and the protection of human rights in the electoral process. In October 2009, UNOCI facilitated the establishment of a platform for the protection of human rights during the electoral process by 30 local human rights organizations. The aims of the platform are to jointly conduct civic education training, to monitor human rights violations and to ensure that all parties adhere to the code of conduct signed by the political parties and to human rights norms and principles before, during and after the presidential election.

12. UNOCI, in partnership with the key institutions in charge of monitoring the Ivorian media, including the Ministry of Communication, the National Council for Audio-visual Communication and the National Press Council, pursued its training and sensitization programme for Ivorian media practitioners, focusing on the role of the media and media coverage modalities during the electoral period. At the same time, the Operation, through its radio station, continued to raise the population's awareness about the peace process, placing special emphasis on the electoral process and the modalities for participating in the appeals process. In order to expand its coverage area as part of that effort, UNOCI established a new radio station in Toulepleu. The Operation also conducted its outreach activities with a view to strengthening social cohesion within and between communities and contributing to a peaceful environment throughout the electoral period.

C. Mission support initiatives

13. The Operation made a number of service improvements by streamlining and enhancing its administrative and logistical support functions, as described below.

14. UNOCI utilized one combined contract for the rotation, repatriation and deployment of troops in July 2009 and for the movement of troops (phases II and III) in September/October 2009, which lowered aircraft depositioning and positioning costs. The improvement made in air operations planning by combining reconnaissance flights with logistics flights and fully operationalizing the five aviation fuel farms, in Daloa, Man, Bondoukou, Bouaké and Korhogo, enhanced the efficiency of aircraft utilization and the delivery of services throughout mission areas. In terms of communications and information technology, UNOCI replaced two satellite Earth stations for voice and data communications with microwave links, which reduced expenditure. The Operation issued a mission environmental policy on 4 December 2009. In line with the policy, it constructed additional septic tanks and soak pits for improved sewerage management and to help protect the environment of the camps and surrounding areas in Ferkessedougou, Korhogo and Yamoussoukro; acquired new air conditioners that use environment-friendly refrigerants with no emission of ozone-depleting substances; and outsourced septic waste disposal services to a local company authorized by the Government to provide such services in Côte d'Ivoire.

D. Regional mission cooperation

15. In order to enhance the programme for the voluntary repatriation and resettlement of foreign ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire, UNOCI and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) carried out a joint assessment in June 2010 and other ad hoc assessment missions. In addition, the UNOCI military component participated in six regional meetings with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Defence and Security Committees, UNMIL, the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL), the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA) and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS) on regional cooperation, focusing on containing the cross-border movement of armed groups and operations in order to prevent the illegal movement of weapons.

16. The sixth United Nations West African Administrative Conference was held in UNOCI in April 2010 and was attended by four other West African missions: UNMIL, UNIPSIL, UNOWA and UNIOGBIS. The objectives of the Conference were to identify and follow up on areas of mutual cooperation; to assess and identify future interactions in order to improve operational efficiency and effectiveness in all West African missions; to identify best practices in addressing deficiencies and improving effectiveness and customer service for mission clients; and to continue to provide a forum for discussing common issues and finding solutions within an integrated environment.

17. During the reporting period, UNOCI continued to maintain a satellite link with UNMIL as a backup to the communications link located at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy. The Operation also continued to maintain a microwave corridor to extend connectivity to UNMIL, resulting in efficiency and substantial savings for that mission. Regional mission cooperation also continued in

air operations, including the use of UNMIL aircraft rather than commercial flights for the rotation, emplacement and repatriation of troops and formed police personnel from ECOWAS, Morocco and Jordan. UNOCI completed a total of 214 flight hours of light passenger aircraft on a cost-recovery basis in support of the regional missions UNOWA, UNMIL and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), as well as OHCHR. A Regional Aviation Safety Office was set up on 15 April 2010 in UNMIL for effective aviation safety oversight, aimed at reducing the level of risk associated with air operations and promoting safety awareness and safe practices in the affiliated missions (UNMIL, UNOCI, UNIPSIL and UNOWA).

E. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

18. UNOCI and the United Nations country team continued to develop the plans for the transition from crisis/humanitarian to recovery/development assistance. On 1 January 2010, the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee was changed to the Enlarged Coordination Committee, a new coordination structure on the humanitarian agendas of UNOCI, the United Nations country team and international non-governmental organizations, in order to enhance the coordination mechanism for effecting the transition to early recovery/development. Taking advantage of the experiences of the United Nations joint sub-offices in Guiglo and Korhogo, the United Nations system in Côte d'Ivoire established two additional joint sub-offices, in Bouaké and Bondoukou. Regular meetings with donor communities, joint assessment visits and joint programme activities with members of the United Nations country team were held with a view to better coordinated support.

19. In order to enhance child-protection arrangements, UNOCI, United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations strengthened monitoring mechanisms and engaged in regular consultations with national institutions to improve the legal framework for protecting children's rights in Côte d'Ivoire. In that context, the Operation, together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and international non-governmental organizations, supported the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs in organizing awareness-raising campaigns on violations against children, including training on sexual violence for social workers and community and religious leaders, and also engaged in joint advocacy efforts to urge the Ministry to strengthen the national child protection system.

20. UNOCI continued to reach out to national and international partners within the framework of the United Nations campaign to end sexual and gender-based violence. Furthermore, the Operation, in collaboration with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), provided technical advice to the Government for the formulation of a draft national strategy to prevent and protect women and girls from gender-based violence.

21. In partnership with UNFPA, UNDP, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the Integrated Command Centre, UNOCI continued to implement its joint project to raise the awareness of ex-combatants about HIV/AIDS issues in order to mainstream those issues into the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

22. The mission support component continued to provide logistical assistance, such as the use of air assets and ground transportation, to the United Nations country team, agencies, funds and programmes, humanitarian organizations and others in support of their programme activities. UNOCI provided vehicles to the World Health Organization (WHO) to transport doctors and medicine to various regions of Côte d'Ivoire for the polio immunization programme. UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Office for Project Services, the International Organization for Migration, UNDP and UNFPA continued to use the Operation's fuel system contract and facilities on a cost-recovery basis for their ground fuel.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: ceasefire

23. During the reporting period, the Operation continued to support the restructuring of the armed forces and the integration of former belligerent forces, so as to ensure full compliance with the arms embargo and the adherence of all parties to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. The operational capabilities of UNOCI focused on accomplishing mandated tasks and strengthening its linkages to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, the disarmament and demobilization of militia processes and the redeployment of State administration. Patrolling was intensified along the borders and throughout Côte d'Ivoire. UNOCI forces also worked closely with the Integrated Command Centre to support its interaction with both the Forces armées nationales de Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) and the Forces armées des Forces nouvelles (FAFN).

Expected accomplishment 1.1: stabilization of security conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 No violations of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0)	Achieved. There were no violations of the ceasefire agreement
1.1.2 No reports of armed groups non-signatories to the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 threatening the civilian population (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0)	Achieved. There were no reports of armed groups non-signatories threatening the civilian population
1.1.3 Full compliance by Ivorian parties and neighbouring States with the arms embargo (2007/08: 0 incidents; 2008/09: 0 incidents; 2009/10: 0 incidents)	Of 829 planned embargo inspection visits during the reporting period, 125 could not be carried out and 39 were partially carried out, owing to a lack of cooperation by Ivorian parties

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
554,800 mobile and foot troop patrol days (20 troops per patrol x 2 patrols per company x 38 companies x 365 days)	554,800	Routine patrol days (20 troops per patrol x 2 patrols per company x 38 companies x 365 days)

1,584 air patrol hours (3 helicopters x 44 hrs/helicopter x 12 months)	1,452	Air patrol hours (2 helicopters x 44 hrs/helicopter x 12 months and 1 helicopter x 44 hrs/helicopter x 9 months) The lower actual number of air patrol hours was due to maintenance work on one helicopter for 3 months, routine maintenance on the other helicopter, and weather conditions in Côte d'Ivoire
37,230 military observers mobile patrol person days (2 military observers per patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 365 days) in Sectors East and West	37,230	Military observers mobile patrol person days (2 military observers per patrol x 3 patrols x 17 team sites x 365 days) in Sectors East and West
208 boat patrol days (2 boats x 2 days per week x 52 weeks)	No	Boat patrolling was not carried out owing to the improved political and social situation in the country
12 reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on compliance with the arms embargo and on cooperation with Ivorian customs on issues concerning embargoed goods	12	Reports were provided to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire
Organization and conduct of an average of 15 weekly inspections of cargo on board aircraft and transport vehicles at 2 seaports, 3 airports, 4 airfields, 10 military bases and 5 border crossings and an average of 5 monthly aerial survey inspections over diamond production sites	Yes	UNOCI conducted 15 weekly inspections of cargo on board aircraft and transport vehicles at 2 seaports, 3 airports and 4 airfields, and 16 military bases of both FANCI and FAFN were inspected weekly; 2 border meetings were held per month with UNMIL in Zamu (Liberia), Prollo (Côte d'Ivoire) and Loguato (Liberia), as 3 were not possible owing to logistical constraints; and 5 aerial survey inspections were carried out monthly over diamond production sites
Participation of the Force Commander in 10 meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation, including with the Economic Community of West African States Defence and Security Committees, UNIPSIL, UNMIL and UNOWA, focused on containing cross-border movement of armed groups and operations against illegal movement of weapons	6	Meetings on regional and inter-mission cooperation were attended by the Force Commander, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations Heads of Military Components Conference, the 20th Inter-Mission Force Commanders Conference, a field workshop on military capability development, and the 26th and 27th meetings of the Committee of Chiefs of Defence Staff
Advice to FANCI on monitoring borders, with special attention to the movement of Liberian refugees, combatants and arms, through daily meetings	Yes	Daily meetings were held
111,690 troop (306 troops x 365 days) troop security person days for the close protection of Ministers of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other major political leaders	101,835	Troop security person days were provided (279 troops x 365 days). The authorized troop strength for close protection was 279

Component 2: disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement

24. During the reporting period, the Operation continued its assistance to the Government in the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. UNOCI continued to focus on providing advice and support to the Integrated Command Centre and the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation. In addition, the Operation continued to monitor and provide support for the cantonment of both Forces de défense et de sécurité (FDS) and FAFN combatants, the reinsertion of demobilized ex-combatants and the disarmament and dismantling of militias. In its advisory and support role, the Operation interfaced on a regular basis with the offices of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence, the Integrated Command Centre, FAFN, FDS, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service, with a view to expediting and properly implementing the processes of disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating ex-combatants and militias. A team comprising UNOCI disarmament, demobilization and reintegration staff, military and police liaison officers and UNDP personnel worked on a daily basis with the Integrated Command Centre to strengthen its planning and coordination capacities. The Operation continued to provide logistical support to the Centre, including transport and communication support. UNOCI also set up a reinsertion microprojects programme using funding from the Peacebuilding Fund to assist the reinsertion of former combatants. Through its integrated strategic framework coordination mechanism, the Operation facilitated coordination, policy development and decision-making between United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes to benefit the overall disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: reintegration of national ex-combatants and former militias into Côte d'Ivoire society; repatriation and resettlement of foreign ex-combatants present in Côte d'Ivoire, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Reinsertion, repatriation and resettlement of 37,500 Forces nouvelles ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire (2007/08: 6,285; 2008/09: 37,150; 2009/10: 37,500)	According to data provided by the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, it had been planned that a total of 32,777 FAFN ex-combatants would take part in the reinsertion, repatriation and resettlement operation. FAFN regroupment operations experienced serious delays owing to logistical and financial constraints. As a result, during the reporting period only a total of 7,665 FAFN elements were registered, of whom 485 signed up for the new army and 7,207 were demobilized, including 393 women; no non-Ivorians were registered. The Programme indicated that, as at 28 June 2010, a total of 5,750 FAFN ex-combatants had been reinserted
2.1.2 Reintegration of 1,019 former members of armed militias in the west (2007/08: 2,000; 2008/09: 1,019; 2009/10: 1,019)	Achieved. 2,972 elements of dismantled militias in the west received reintegration opportunities, out of a total of 17,307

2.1.3 Preparation and implementation of action plans by parties to the conflict on ending the use of child soldiers (2007/08: 2; 2008/09: 2; 2009/10: 2)	Achieved. The Forces de défense et de sécurité des Forces nouvelles (FDS-FN) and other parties in conflict signed action plans on 10 October 2005 and 14 September 2006 to end the use of child soldiers. Parties have been de-listed from annexes of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2010/181) as a result of the successful implementation of action plans. Continuous follow-up to the de-listing of Côte d'Ivoire (see S/2007/757) at the national level through the daily monitoring of compliance by FAFN and the militia groups was undertaken to ensure their commitment to preventing the re-recruitment or reassociation of children
2.1.4 Participation of 10,000 former members of unarmed militias in sustainable economic and development programmes administered by the civic service programme, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP and non-governmental organizations (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 10,000; 2009/10: 10,000)	The two national structures in charge of reintegration programmes (the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service) continued to face financial constraints, which hampered the implementation of the reintegration programmes. Consequently, only 2,972 ex-militia members, out of a total of 17,307, received reintegration opportunities. Therefore, UNOCI, in collaboration with UNDP, requested additional funds so that it could continue to support the reinsertion process through the microprojects programme
2.1.5 Resettlement of 2,000 foreign ex-combatants in their country of origin	UNMIL and UNOCI undertook a joint mission assessment in June 2010 to evaluate the situation and concluded that, although foreign ex-combatants were present in the country, no official figure had been provided by the Ivorian authorities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the national reinsertion structures (Programme national de réinsertion et de réhabilitation communautaire and Programme national de service civique) on the establishment of a task force on the implementation of economic and development reinsertion programmes for ex-combatants and former militia members through monthly meetings	Yes	A coordination committee, the Comité national de coordination des activités de réinsertion et de réhabilitation communautaire, was established within the Office of the Prime Minister to harmonize the interventions of national and international institutions involved in the reintegration process. UNOCI supported the secretariat of the coordination mechanism. Owing to the reassignment of the head of the coordination mechanism, however, only one meeting was held during the reporting period UNOCI, in collaboration with the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service, organized three joint seminars to raise the awareness of the implementing partners about the implementation of the reinsertion programme for ex-combatants and former militia members

Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the national reinsertion structures (Programme national de réinsertion et de réhabilitation communautaire and Programme national de service civique) on the establishment of a monitoring framework for the numbers and status for ex-combatants and former militia members, with special advice on the specific needs of women and children through the organization of ad hoc meetings	Yes	Pursuant to the Operation's recommendations to the Prime Minister and the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, a technical monitoring framework was established in the Prime Minister's Office to coordinate and monitor the framework implemented by the Comité national de coordination des activités de réinsertion et de réhabilitation communautaire. In addition, an effective monitoring framework was established through the project committees at the field level and the Project Approval Committee at the headquarters level to allow the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation to collect and consolidate information and update its database on the numbers and status of ex-combatants and ex-militia members benefiting from the microprojects programme. Following UNOCI recommendations, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the National Programme of Civic Service established proper recording mechanisms regarding female ex-combatants and ex-militia members participating in the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament and dismantling of militias
Provision of support to the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation and the civic service programme on the implementation of 1,000 microprojects financed by donors as a supplement to the peacebuilding funds	Yes	Following the completion of the first phase of the microprojects programme in February 2010, a total of 539 projects were implemented with the Operation's support, benefiting 1,162 ex-combatants, 817 ex-militia members, 878 at-risk young people and 780 community members affected by the conflict
Daily monitoring of compliance by the parties to the conflict to end the use of child soldiers and prevent the recruitment or reassociation of children with adult combatants	Yes	UNOCI has continued its efforts to ensure effective follow-up to the recommendations contained in the conclusions of the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict concerning children and armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire, dated 1 February 2008 (S/AC.51/2008/5 and Corr.1). During the reporting period, the parties complied with those recommendations
Organization of daily coordination meetings between the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration-Integrated Implementation Cell and the Integrated Command Centre to implement and monitor the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament and demobilization of the militias	Yes	UNOCI continued to maintain an integrated implementation cell within the Integrated Command Centre comprising military, police and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration civilian personnel. One Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Officer, three military liaison officers and three United Nations police liaison officers worked on a daily basis with the Centre

Organization of monthly meetings with responsible authorities from neighbouring countries and with UNIPSIL and UNMIL for the resettlement of foreign ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire	No	Monthly meetings with stakeholders on the resettlement of foreign ex-combatants were not organized, owing to the continued slow progress in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the lack of information concerning foreign ex-combatants. In that regard, UNOCI and UNMIL continued to carry out ad hoc assessment missions
Organization of ad hoc inter-agency coordination meetings with the World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the European Union, non-governmental organizations and the donor community involved in reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programmes for implementation of reinsertion programmes and mobilization of financial resources to meet funding shortfalls	Yes	Informal inter-agency coordination meetings were held regularly on reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programmes. In addition, UNOCI led the integrated strategic framework disarmament, demobilization and reintegration working group, which assisted in defining benchmarks to measure progress made in the implementation of the reinsertion programme
Public information campaign on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including: daily radio programmes in 5 local languages; distribution of 10,000 pamphlets/leaflets, 1,000 posters, 5 briefings to the media, diplomatic community and civil society; and 10 forums and outreach activities on sensitization	Yes	10 forums were organized, in Vavoua, Hire, Bocanda, Zouan-Hounien, Akoupe, Tiémé, Ouangolodougou, Brobo, Alépé and Guiberoua Weekly media briefings were provided on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and the 1,000 microprojects programme One media training session was held, in Bouaké on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and the 1,000 microprojects programme 10 press releases and one leaflet were produced on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. One special newsletter was produced in 5,000 copies to commemorate International Women's Day in March 2010. Daily radio programmes were produced in French and 5 local languages
Security arrangements for 17 disarmament sites within the 11 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration zones, including security of weapons and ammunition collection and storage sites	Yes	The security of the 17 disarmament sites within the 11 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration zones has been the responsibility of the Integrated Command Centre since its establishment in April 2007. In addition, on 15 March 2008, UNOCI officially handed over to the Centre responsibility for the security of 3 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration camps in the north and 4 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration weapons-collection points in the west. Owing to the Centre's logistical constraints, UNOCI provided it with support, including ensuring the security of weapons and ammunition collection and storage sites

Collection, safekeeping/storage, transportation and/or neutralization/ destruction of weapons, ammunition and other military materials in 17 disarmament sites	Yes	During the reporting period, UNOCI provided support to the Integrated Command Centre in collecting, transporting and storing a total of 151 weapons. No weapons, ammunition or other military materials were destroyed
Organization of a workshop on women and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, in cooperation with the Integrated Command Centre, the National Programme on Reinsertion and Community Rehabilitation, UNDP, civil society and representatives of women ex-combatants	No	Following the delay in FAFN demobilization and cantonment operations and the suspension of operations to demobilize militia elements, it was decided that, given the low number of demobilized women combatants and women associated with armed forces, it would be more effective to postpone the organization of a workshop activity until the 2010/11 period
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects on community rehabilitation and economic development	5	Quick-impact projects were implemented, comprising 2 projects for the rehabilitation of primary schools, 1 project for rehabilitation and equipment at a medical centre, 1 project on water and sanitation, and 1 project for income generation (rice production)

Component 3: humanitarian and human rights

25. During the reporting period, humanitarian interventions were progressively reduced and the main priorities were specific areas of focus such as the return and protection of internally displaced persons in the west, the protection and restoration of social cohesion, and the fight against malnutrition in communities affected by the crisis. At the same time, appropriate mechanisms were put in place to ensure the progressive transition from humanitarian to socio-economic recovery activities, as well as to further national programmes under the leadership of the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator: the review of the contingency plan for Côte d'Ivoire, and projects funded by the local transition fund. To this end, UNOCI worked in partnership with the United Nations country team in Côte d'Ivoire, including OHCHR. UNOCI also engaged collaboratively with the Government, non-governmental organizations, mayors and community leaders, traditional rulers, universities, military and civilian authorities, and women's rights observers. Accordingly, joint sub-offices of the United Nations country team and UNOCI were established in the region.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 Investigation by national and international human rights organizations and non-governmental organizations operating in Côte d'Ivoire of human rights violations and issuance of reports on the human rights situation in the country (2007/08: 7 reports; 2008/09: 5 reports; 2009/10: 10 reports)	Achieved. 23 human rights reports were issued by human rights organizations

3.1.2 Perpetrators of serious human rights violations are identified and brought to the attention of competent civilian and/or military judicial authorities (2007/08: 200; 2008/09: 35; 2009/10: 50)	Achieved. 250 cases of human rights violations were documented and brought to the attention of national and local civilian and military authorities. In 67 of the cases, perpetrators were tried before competent courts in the Government-controlled zones
3.1.3 Formulation of a national human rights action plan by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire	A draft technical cooperation programme in the area of human rights and a plan of action for implementing the World Programme for Human Rights Education in Côte d'Ivoire was prepared with wide participation in October 2009 and June 2009, respectively; both documents await formal endorsement by the Government. Progress was hampered by a lack of capacity in the key ministries, notably the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and the political stalemate that prevailed during most of the reporting period
3.1.4 Full operational capacity of the Observatoire des Droits de la Femme, to support the monitoring of women's human rights and the implementation of the gender equality mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire	Full operational capacity of the Observatoire des Droits de la Femme was not achieved, owing to the lack of a coordination mechanism. However, the Observatoire completed a number of tasks, including the development of a document on women in decision-making posts in Côte d'Ivoire, the provision of five training sessions for women candidates to raise the awareness of women regarding human rights and strengthen the capacity-building of the Observatoire, and the holding of awareness-raising sessions for women concerning their political rights and ways to advance gender equality

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of 18 human rights training sessions and refresher courses for 8,000 Ivorian military, law enforcement and judicial personnel, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children as well as human rights in relation to elections	14	Training sessions and refresher courses focusing on human rights and elections were conducted. The security situation in many parts of the country and the failure to redeploy State personnel to the Forces nouvelles zone prevented the organization of training for civilian judicial personnel as planned
Biannual public reports on the human rights situation throughout the country, with violations brought to the attention of the Ivorian judicial and law enforcement authorities	Yes	Two public reports were prepared, including a human rights report on the widespread public disturbances that occurred in Côte d'Ivoire in February 2010. It was shared with the Government and publicly released on 26 August 2010
Quarterly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on serious human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Quarterly reports on human rights were submitted to the Security Council

Bimonthly (every two months) reports to the Security Council Working Group established pursuant to Council resolution 1612 (2005) on grave violations and abuses committed against children affected by the armed conflict	Yes	Five bimonthly reports were submitted to the Security Council Working Group
Public information campaign to sensitize the general public on human rights issues, including: 40 weekly radio programmes on human rights, including women's and children's rights; 4 television appearances to discuss human rights issues; printing and distribution of 100,000 pamphlets/leaflets; 6 human rights briefings to the media and the diplomatic community; 1 public report every six months on the human rights situation throughout the country on the UNOCI website; outreach activities, including 5 human rights days; 4 short television documentaries on human rights themes (30 minutes each); commemoration of International Women's Day (500 posters and 1,000 banners) and commemoration of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women, peace and security in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, and civil society (1,000 posters and 5,000 brochures)	5	Outreach activities were conducted, to commemorate Human Rights Day, International Women's Day, HIV Day, the commemoration of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and the Day of the African Child 5,000 copies of posters were printed and distributed; 2 special newsletters were produced, for International Women's Day in 2009 and 2010, and 5,000 copies of each were printed and distributed; and 2 leaflets were produced for the commemoration of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and 5,000 copies of each were printed and distributed 40 radio programmes on women's and children's rights were produced, including a weekly 10-minute segment on human rights 4 television programmes (30 minutes each) were produced on elections, the peace process and human rights The diplomatic community was briefed once a month. No media briefing was organized, because of a change in the Operation's policy regarding the sharing of information on human rights with the media 250 billboards were displayed throughout the country on a theme related to human rights The non-holding of elections during the period had an adverse effect on the printing of posters and leaflets
Advice and technical support to national institutions on the formulation of the National Human Rights Action Plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the inclusion of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) in the National Action Plan, including through 2 workshops for 200 participants on the implementation of the resolutions in the Ivorian context	Yes	UNOCI provided technical assistance and advice to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights with regard to the formulation of the National Human Rights Action Plan. Technical assistance was provided to the Government in the drafting and finalization of the country's universal periodic review report 5 unofficial meetings were held regarding collaboration on the 16 days of activism against sexual and gender-based violence

Advice to the Ministry of National Education on mainstreaming human rights into school curricula, including through 12 monthly meetings with the Comité national d'éducation aux droits de l'homme, 1 seminar and the provision of relevant documentation	Yes	48 meetings were held with the Comité national d'éducation aux droits de l'homme, and relevant documentation was provided
Establishment of 100 new human rights clubs in schools and colleges and strengthening the capacity of the 100 existing human rights clubs through training and technical assistance	10	The Directions régionales de l'éducation nationale requested UNOCI to reinforce the existing human rights clubs rather than to establish new ones. 10 new clubs were created, and some 45 training and capacity-building activities were organized for the benefit of all existing clubs. A human rights resource centre was established at the University of Cocody
Annual monitoring and compliance report to the Security Council on major violations and abuses committed against children	Yes	The annual Secretary-General's report on major violations and abuses committed against children was released on 18 December 2009
Conduct of a follow-up on the implementation of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict conclusions on children and armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire (S/AC.51/2008/5 and Corr.1) and drafting of a project document for the establishment of a national action plan against sexual violence, for consideration by the Government	Yes	In response to a request made by the Government on 9 September 2008, a draft national action plan against sexual violence was submitted by UNOCI during the same month. The document was still pending at the Government level at the end of the reporting period A national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) was adopted in November 2007. It covers the period from 2008 to 2012 and involves four main axes of intervention, one of which is focused on the prevention of, and the protection of women and girls against, sexual violence and female genital mutilation
Organization of quarterly meetings with the leadership of Defence and Security Forces and the Forces nouvelles and militia groups, to discuss implementation and monitoring of action plans to end use of child soldiers and other grave violations and abuses committed against children	2	Quarterly meetings were held, out of the 4 planned: 1 with the leadership of FAFN and the other with the militia groups The last meeting organized with the leadership of FAFN was held to discuss progress made in the implementation of the action plan to end sexual violence and abuses committed against children in the zones under its control FAFN was reluctant to take up engagements that did not involve the new authorities deployed in the area Concerning the militia groups, a meeting was held in Duékoué with leadership of the Forces de résistance de Grand Ouest to discuss the fight against sexual violence. The meeting was followed by an awareness-raising campaign on the issue, which benefited 150 people

Training of 500 staff of local non-governmental organizations in the investigation and documentation of human rights violations	1,943	Staff and members of non-governmental organizations were trained in the investigation and documentation of human rights violations nationwide, at the request of local non-governmental organizations
Training of 400 peacekeeping personnel every two months on child protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 1460 (2003)	3,587	Peacekeeping personnel were trained on child rights and child protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 1460 (2003)
Training of 100 journalists and media workers in gender-related issues, including gender-based violence, women's participation in the decision-making process and the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)	70	Journalists (including 42 women) were trained on gender, the media, elections and the participation of women in decision-making
Training of 100 leaders from local women's representative organizations involved in human rights activities on dealing with sexual and gender-based violence	208	People in 5 locations were trained on human rights and sexual and gender-based violence
Organization of 7 training sessions per month for local non-governmental organizations and civil society groups on child protection	25	Training and awareness-raising sessions were held out of the 84 that had been planned, owing to the difficulties in mobilizing relevant stakeholders, who were frequently unavailable. These sessions, on child rights and child protection, benefited 3,700 participants, including local authorities and members of non-governmental organizations and civil society groups
Organization of 7 child protection forums per month to sensitize local communities	26	Forums were organized out of the 84 that had been planned, owing to difficulties in mobilizing large numbers of people without appropriate logistical means. The forums benefited 3,815 members of local communities
Monthly participation in the Gender Thematic Group meetings attended by United Nations system agencies, local non-governmental organizations and the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs to formulate common gender-related activities and create synergies in gender mainstreaming	Yes	12 meetings of the Gender Thematic Group were held, including meetings specific to visits by United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict. Three workshops were organized during the 16 days of joint activism campaign held from 25 November to 10 December 2009, in which activists combating violence against women participated

Technical assistance to the Ministry of Human Rights and Justice, the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, and the Association of Women Lawyers, to strengthen the capacity of the Observatoire des Droits de la Femme (women's rights observatory), including through the training of its members, briefings and support in the collection of relevant documentation	Yes	23 training and awareness-raising sessions on child rights and child protection were held for 260 participants from local non-governmental organizations and civil society groups. More than 12 meetings were held within the framework of the human rights theme group, with the participation of line ministries and focal points, to strategize regarding human rights concerns. One training session was held with the Association of Women Lawyers, on the mechanism of Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) and the specific measures applicable to Côte d'Ivoire
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects on human rights and 5 quick-impact projects focusing on children and gender issues	5	Human rights quick-impact projects were implemented, focusing on human rights, children and gender issues

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Improved humanitarian conditions in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Increase in the total number of reopened hospitals and medical facilities in the north and west of the country (2007/08: 567; 2008/09: 750; 2009/10: 775)	113 hospitals and medical facilities have been reopened. The number was lower than planned for two main reasons: buildings that had been destroyed had yet to be restored, and the redeployment of State administration was not completed in the north and the west
3.2.2 Increase in the total number of internally displaced persons returned to areas of origin in the western part of the country (2007/08: 61,432; 2008/09: 25,000; 2009/10: 15,000)	10,960 internally displaced persons returned to their areas of origin in the western part of the country (the Moyen Cavally and 18 Montagnes regions) during the period from July 2009 to June 2010. Some of the internally displaced were reluctant to return home owing to security problems and a lack of basic social services in their areas
3.2.3 Increase in the total number of Liberian refugees returned to Liberia (2007/08: 4,498; 2008/09: 78,750; 2009/10: 5,500)	UNHCR ensured the voluntary repatriation of a total of 849 Liberian refugees (391 families) during the period from July 2009 to June 2010. Settled families with children attending school were reluctant to return to Liberia owing to security and social problems

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of 20 Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee meetings in Abidjan and the field to coordinate the United Nations system humanitarian efforts in Côte d'Ivoire	11	Meetings were organized. Meetings of the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee, held under the auspices of the Humanitarian Coordinator, took place once a month from July to December 2009 to discuss issues related to the critical humanitarian needs document. In January 2010, the Enlarged Coordination Committee replaced the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee and met on a monthly basis. Only 11 meetings were held because the Committee members decided to hold meetings monthly instead of twice a month

Pursue and facilitate the transition from a crisis/humanitarian to a recovery/ development response with the operationalization of joint United Nations offices in the field	Yes	Regarding the transition from a crisis/humanitarian to a recovery/development response, it was agreed that the coordination mechanism would be changed from the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee to the Enlarged Coordination Committee, which enabled members of the United Nations country team to meet with international non-governmental organizations, the Government and other development partners to discuss development and humanitarian issues
Expansion of the joint United Nations offices pilot project to two other locations, in Bouaké and Bondoukou	Yes	The United Nations system in Côte d'Ivoire established 2 additional joint sub-offices, 1 in Bouaké and 1 in Bondoukou. The offices are operational
Organization of quarterly workshops for national non-governmental organizations to support the national response to HIV/AIDS, in collaboration with Government authorities and UNAIDS	Yes	2 capacity-building workshops were organized, in the Denguélé and Worodougou regions, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Fight against HIV/AIDS and UNAIDS; 1 workshop was organized in Divo for 40 journalists on their contribution to the fight against AIDS; and 2 HIV/AIDS awareness-raising campaigns were held for 40 women, 60 young people and 60 national artists
Quarterly joint humanitarian situation assessment reports, including gender-specific information, based on humanitarian assessment missions carried out in cooperation with the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations	Yes	Quarterly reports on gender, human rights and child protection were produced following a visit by a humanitarian delegation in November 2009 to assess the humanitarian situation in the western part of the country and a mission carried out in January 2010 to Guiglo, Bondoukou and Bouna to assess the humanitarian situation in the west and to observe how the protection and monitoring teams were working in the field. No mission was planned between January and June 2010, owing to the departure of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the arrival of the Officer-In-Charge, the political crisis caused by the dissolution of both the Integrated Command Centre and the Government in February, and the progressive closure of regional offices of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Bimonthly (every two months) advocacy meetings and quarterly seminars for Government officials, civil society and the donor community on the situation of vulnerable groups, with special attention to women and children	Yes	Concerns about grave violations of children's rights were addressed through regular advocacy meetings, at least 1 every 2 months, with national and local authorities, community leaders and representatives of civil society

Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects to improve the situation of internally displaced persons returned to areas of origin, and 5 quick-impact projects on HIV/AIDS	13	Quick-impact projects were implemented, comprising 6 school projects on internally displaced persons in return areas and 7 projects on HIV/AIDS at 6 health facilities, as well as 1 community income-generating project. The higher number of projects implemented was attributable to the availability of funds as a result of the lower cost of some projects

Component 4: peace process

26. During the reporting period, UNOCI focused primarily on the completion of the voter registration and identification process and continued to provide support and advice to the Independent Electoral Commission and identification partners in the run-up to the presidential elections, while ensuring the legitimacy of all components of the electoral process, including by preparing to coordinate the Operation's support for international election observation missions. The electoral officers in the field assisted the Commission in its activities, including the maintenance of a legitimate electoral list and electoral mapping and capacity-building for national electoral staff, as required. The presidential election was rescheduled for 31 October 2010. Significant progress was made in the implementation of election-related tasks under the Ouagadougou Political Agreement, including the completion of the voter registration and identification operation, the establishment of a provisional voter list, the launching of the electoral appeals process and the validation of the major candidates for the presidential elections. UNOCI continued to pursue its public information and awareness-raising efforts, monitoring the Ivorian media, implementing media development initiatives and providing reliable information through its broadcasting and outreaching components, in order to ensure that the Côte d'Ivoire peace process remained on track and laid the foundation for lasting peace. The Operation also focused on efforts to create a positive political environment, including by engaging in regular consultations with Ivorian political leaders and stakeholders in the peace process.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Reunification of Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Continued participation in the peace process by all Ivorian parties pursuant to Security Council resolution 1765 (2007)	Achieved. All parties mobilized their supporters to participate in the electoral process. Ivorian parties remained committed to and participated in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement during the reporting period
4.1.2 Increase in the total number of civil servants returned to duty throughout Côte d'Ivoire (2007/08: by 19,557; 2008/09: by 6,000; 2009/10: by 2,000)	Of the 24,437 civil servants who left their duty stations during the conflict, 23,820, or 97.5 per cent of the total number, have been redeployed to the central, northern and western areas of the country. The remaining 2.5 per cent are personnel of the financial (customs, treasury and taxes), judicial and penitentiary institutions

4.1.3 Consideration of children's concerns in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as in the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1314 (2000), 1460 (2003), 1612 (2005) and 1826 (2008)	Achieved. UNOCI's efforts in this regard were mainly the awareness-raising efforts and joint advocacy activities carried out both with partners (UNICEF, international non-governmental organizations and national non-governmental organizations) and within the framework of the Groupe sectoriel de protection et consolidation de la paix and other networks. On 22 July 2009, UNOCI, together with UNHCR and UNICEF, held a meeting with the National Human Rights Commission to advocate the inclusion of child protection concerns in its annual report. During the same month, UNOCI, in collaboration with UNICEF and other partners, supported the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs in organizing a public awareness-raising campaign on sexual violence, in Abidjan. Furthermore, UNOCI conducted mass sensitization activities throughout the country such as public campaigns and forums to raise the population's awareness about grave violations of child rights, including forums in Koria (20 October 2009), Duékoué (14 August 2009), Bondo (5 February 2010) and Diabo (4 May 2010)
4.1.4 Inclusion of gender concerns in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and in the planning of the reconstruction of the country, as requested in Security Council resolutions 1674 (2006), 1721 (2006), 1765 (2007), 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008)	Achieved. An average of 10 electoral gender focal points and 200 women were trained on gender and elections, and gender equality; 7 women expressed interest in presidential candidacy; 1 female candidate for the presidential elections emerged from 200 potential women candidates trained; and a database document on the representation of women at the decision-making level was elaborated
4.1.5 Equal availability of Radio Television Ivoirienne throughout the country	Through the Radio ONUCI-FM weekly programme *Media Monitor*, UNOCI contributed to the extension of national radio coverage throughout the country by drawing attention to the issue. Since local radio stations are able to relay news and other programmes from State radio and ONUCI-FM, the Operation also contributed to efforts to increase access by supporting community radio stations, especially through training, the distribution of ONUCI-FM information packages to community radio stations, and the provision of support for quick-impact projects to upgrade some of these radio stations

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monthly meetings with Ivorian political actors, the Special Representative of the Facilitator and the diplomatic community, to assess the status of implementation of the peace process, explore options to address emerging challenges and provide advice and build consensus in the context of the preparation of input for the follow-up mechanisms to the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	Yes	UNOCI met with all stakeholders on a monthly basis to exchange views on the peace process

Monthly meetings of the International Consultative Organ to exchange views and to assess the status of implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement	No	Two preparatory meetings were convened. Although the Ouagadougou Political Agreement stipulates that the Comité d'evaluation et d'accompagnement will meet on a monthly basis, this was not adhered to by the Ivorian parties
Monthly meetings with Government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to assess the status of implementation of the peace process, seek views on the peace status and foster continued participation of all stakeholders in the peace process	Yes	30 meetings were held during the year with all stakeholders to exchange views on the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement. While the frequency of meetings to discuss the evolving situation in the peace process varied, at least 2 meetings were held every month
Quarterly workshops in Abidjan and the Sectors for Government officials, political parties and civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to build capacity in conflict prevention and resolution	No	Seminar was organized with the political parties and civil society to establish a framework for assessing the electoral process. UNOCI organized 1 workshop on conflict prevention
Quarterly meetings of an inter-mission working group consisting of UNMIL, UNOCI, UNOWA and the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in Guinea-Bissau on cross-border issues	Yes	The Force Commanders of the 4 missions held quarterly meetings. The Special Representatives of the Secretary-General of the 4 missions also met 3 times during the reporting period
Weekly meetings with the Government on the restoration of State administration and on the redeployment of civil servants	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with representatives of the Government, in particular representatives of the *corps préfectoral* and relevant line ministries, in support of the restoration of State administration and the redeployment of civil servants
Bimonthly meetings with the Government to encourage the restoration of, and improvement of access to, basic social services such as education, health, water and sanitation, throughout the country	Yes	Bimonthly meetings were held with representatives of the Government, in particular representatives of the *corps préfectoral* and relevant line ministries, in support of the improvement of access to basic social services such as health care and education
Monthly meetings with the donor community to mobilize coordinated support for the rehabilitation of public infrastructure in the north, centre and west of the country	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with the donor community
Monthly meetings with the Ministry of National Reconciliation and with local authorities, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations country team to promote social cohesion and conflict resolution initiatives	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with representatives of the Ministry of National Reconciliation and the Ministry of Solidarity and Victims of War and with other local authorities to support social cohesion and conflict resolution

10 community meetings across the country to promote dialogue, national reconciliation and community-level confidence-building	10	Inter-community meetings to promote dialogue and national reconciliation and confidence-building were held, in Kassoumgbarga, Keibly, Iboguhe, Allangoua-Ngbessou, Minankro, Bako, Boguedia, Koffikro, Bania and Grand Djourou
Conduct of a follow-up assessment on the Security Council conclusions on children and armed conflict in Côte d'Ivoire and draft a project document for the establishment of a National Commission for Children Affected by the Conflicts for consideration and implementation by the Government	Yes	UNOCI submitted to the Government a draft project proposal on the establishment of a national commission for children affected by the conflict. As at 30 June 2010, the proposal remained under the Government's consideration
Nationwide public information and advocacy programmes in support of the peace process, including radio broadcasts in 5 national languages, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; television news items, spots and documentaries for broadcasting on State television, international television stations and UNIFEED, weekly press briefings, distribution of monthly newsletters, billboards (250), newspaper advertisements (4 insertions) and outreach campaigns (civil society forums and events, peace-promotion events in schools and in communities via the use of school caravans and peace caravans, sporting events involving youth, mobile multimedia centres in each region, T-shirts (20,000), pens (50,000), posters, leaflets/pamphlets (200,000), 12 media briefings and outreach activities and 2 media seminars; weekly press briefings to the Ivorian population and the national and international media on understanding the role of the UNOCI forces in the peace process	Yes	Public information and advocacy activities in support of the peace process included: daily ONUCI-FM programmes in French and 5 local languages, 50 weekly press briefings, and the production of 4 television programmes for Media Development and Sport, broadcast on State television and international television stations. Production and distribution of 12 monthly newsletters and display of 250 billboards. No newspaper advertisements were placed owing to the postponement of elections. The non-organization of elections also had an adverse effect on the printing of posters and leaflets as well as the distribution of promotional items
Booklet on lessons learned and best practices in public information activities aimed at promoting a culture of peace	Yes	UNOCI designed a booklet and a leaflet on access to justice in Côte d'Ivoire, and 5,000 copies of a media booklet, "The Ivorian media and the challenge of the peace process", were printed in both English and French
Organization of a colloquium on the contribution of media to post-conflict recovery	No	The implementation of a colloquium mobilizing senior international journalists is linked to the date of the elections. It will be held approximately 2 months before the elections, after the publication of final voter lists

Organization of communication campaigns on conflict resolution and peacebuilding with opinion leaders, traditional chiefs, village leaders and so forth, to continue to contribute to the building of a solid foundation for the peace process, through the production of 20,000 leaflets/pamphlets, 5,000 posters, radio and television programmes and sensitization sessions	Yes	UNOCI promoted the peace process through 5 regional seminars and 21 workshops with opinion leaders, women, young people and traditional chiefs to help promote the contribution of Ivorian civil society to a peaceful electoral environment; 6 two-day workshops with civil society and the media to help facilitate social cohesion through increased cooperation between the media and civil society actors; the Artistic Peace Caravan, which travelled throughout the country; 12 forums promoting the peace process and reinforcing the capacities of opinion leaders on conflict resolution; and peacebuilding-related sports activities. UNOCI also promoted the peace process through radio coverage on all those activities, in addition to 40 hours of Radio ONUCI-FM programmes on traditional methods of conflict resolution and peacebuilding; the production of 15 press releases on conflict management initiatives organized by UNOCI; and the production and distribution of 1,500 posters and more than 11,000 promotional items
Organization of communication campaigns with youth and women's associations to further strengthen the Ivorian population's contribution to the consolidation of the peace process, through the production of 20,000 leaflets/pamphlets and 5,000 posters, radio and television programmes and sensitization sessions	Yes	UNOCI promoted the peace process through 2 school caravans, 10 workshops promoting the contribution of women's associations and gender-related non-governmental organizations to a peaceful electoral environment; and the design of 2 posters and the distribution of 5,000 leaflets on women's issues
Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	12 reports were submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) on the situation of the media in Côte d'Ivoire
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects in support of reconciliation, outreach and conflict resolution in the most conflict-affected areas of the country	14	Quick-impact projects on outreach and reconciliation implemented, as follows: 8 in support of school facilities; 2 providing equipment for local radio stations; 2 water projects; 1 library project; and 1 project related to medical supplies. The higher number of projects implemented was attributable to the availability of funds as a result of the lower cost of some projects

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Open, free, fair and transparent elections in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.2.1 Functional 420 local electoral commissions and readiness of 11,000 identification and voter registration sites/ polling sites in line with Independent Electoral Commission planning	Achieved. The local electoral commissions are functional and were used as appeal centres during the dispute period regarding the provisional voter list

4.2.2 Sound voters roll validated by main political parties and certified by UNOCI	As at 30 June 2010, the final voter list had not been established, as the dispute period regarding the provisional voter list had not concluded
4.2.3 Distribution and security of electoral material by the Independent Electoral Commission to all 11,000 polling sites	The distribution of electoral material did not take place. As at 30 June 2010, an electoral map defining the 11,000 polling sites had not been published by the Independent Electoral Commission
4.2.4 Completion and acceptance of open, free, fair and transparent elections in accordance with international standards	The elections were not held during the reporting period. Presidential decree No. 2010-207 of 5 August 2010 set 31 October 2010 as the new date for the first round of presidential elections

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the legislative elections through weekly meetings and reports, with regard to the proper functioning of the Independent Electoral Commission local commissions throughout the country	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with the Chair of the Independent Electoral Commission; weekly meetings were also held at the local level between Commission officials and UNOCI electoral advisers
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Independent Electoral Commission on the legislative elections through weekly meetings and reports on guidelines and best practices for implementation and sustainability of a comprehensive voter education programme, sequentially covering all phases of the electoral process	Yes	Weekly meetings were held with the Independent Electoral Commission to provide advice and technical support, with additional meetings, workshops and support mechanisms, as required. Mechanisms for capacity-building were provided to the members of the electoral management body on a needs basis. Regular working sessions were held with the working group responsible for awareness-raising on electoral issues and for the broadcast of voter education information on UNOCI radio
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the legislative elections through weekly meetings and weekly reports on the development, implementation and sustainability of a training and capacity-building programme for its staff on electoral law, operational procedures, the code of conduct, and other aspects of the electoral process	Yes	Each UNOCI regional electoral office produced a weekly report and held regular meetings with the local partners of the Independent Electoral Commission. Training seminars related to the elections were organized by the Commission in collaboration with UNOCI
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission with regard to respecting international electoral norms and standards for the development and implementation of a voter registration programme, the establishment and management of a voter register database, printing, posting and updating of the voters' roll	Yes	UNOCI continued to provide technical advice and logistical support to the Independent Electoral Commission on aspects related to the establishment and management of a voter register database and the printing, posting and updating of the voter list. UNOCI participated in regular meetings, such as the weekly meetings on voter registration, organized by the Commission or the Prime Minister's Office

Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the design and procurement of electoral materials, including ballot papers, in line with international electoral norms and standards	Yes	UNDP is in charge of procuring electoral materials. UNOCI met regularly with UNDP to offer advice on the procurement of materials
Advice to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Independent Electoral Commission on the legal framework for the legislative elections	Yes	A list of legal texts, decrees and Acts that must be signed before the presidential elections was regularly updated and shared with the Independent Electoral Commission. UNOCI took part in the working sessions held by the Commission on the legal aspects of the electoral process. Criteria for the monitoring and evaluation of certification applicable to the presidential and legislative elections and of the national bodies responsible for those elections, as well as the modus operandi of certification, were established
Contribute to Independent Electoral Commission's electoral mapping exercise and redefinition of electoral constituencies for the legislative elections	Yes	The 2010 electoral map was not officially established pending the completion of the final voter list. UNOCI field teams, in cooperation with the Independent Electoral Commission, carried out reconnaissance of 10,818 polling sites
Monitoring of electoral mapping, distribution of materials and organization of legislative vote	No	Materials are to be distributed according to the electoral support plan (60 days prior to polling day)
Assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission on the transportation of identification, voter registration and election materials on the basis of the UNOCI logistics support plan	Yes	Voter registration materials were dispatched to the departmental level. Computer kits, and uninterruptible power supply and generators were dispatched to the local branches of the Independent Electoral Commission to support the voter registration process. The electoral support plan was not fully implemented owing to the postponement of the election date
Capacity-building of Independent Electoral Commission's counterparts (encompassing over 13,000 commissioners and 66,000 polling station staff countrywide)	No	Each UNOCI regional electoral office produced a weekly report and held regular meetings with the local partners of the Independent Electoral Commission. Polling station staff were not designated by the Commission and therefore could not be trained. In addition training-of-trainers activities did not take place
Coordination of international electoral observers through information-sharing and a harmonized and rational countrywide coverage of international observers	Yes	The modalities of collaboration between UNOCI and international observer missions were defined during a 9 October 2009 meeting of relevant stakeholders, including representatives of the African Union, ECOWAS, the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa, the European Union, Japan, the Carter Centre and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. However, as the election did not take place in 2009/10, the coordination processes were not implemented

Advice to the national authorities on the development of a nationwide plan for securing the elections	Yes	At the end of the reporting period, the national Integrated Command Centre was in the process of developing and endorsing the security plan that had been drafted with the support of UNOCI and the French Licorne forces
Provision of security during the electoral process within UNOCI military force capacity and areas of deployment	Yes	During the period of the sensitive appeals process, the force provided escort and transport support to the Independent Electoral Commission and the escort and transportation of Ivorian Ministry of Justice registry documents countrywide as part of its support for the electoral process
Advocate respect for gender aspect in Independent Electoral Commission recruitment and operations	Yes	UNOCI held 2 meetings with the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs, the Directorate of Gender Equality and women's groups; 2 meetings with women leaders and women's political groups; and 8 meetings with other women's groups

Component 5: law and order

27. The Operation continued to focus on restoring public confidence and improving the public image of the Ivorian police by regularly patrolling alongside the local police, constantly monitoring their activities and providing advisory services on respect for human rights. Emphasis was placed on advising and supporting the Government in devising and implementing security sector reform processes for police and gendarmerie and on fostering the alignment of parallel processes in the redeployment of State administration. The UNOCI formed police units continued to ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence. The Operation, as mandated by Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) and subsequent resolutions, assisted the Government in restoring the authority of the judiciary and the rule-of-law institutions, including corrections, throughout Côte d'Ivoire. The Operation's rule-of-law work in 2009/10 focused on supporting the redeployment of justice and elections capacities and the strengthening of the Ivorian justice system. In the first category of activities, the main priorities during the reporting period included monitoring the redeployment of a justice capacity, including prisons, to the north; mentoring national counterparts on issues pertaining to the redeployment of the justice and corrections systems; and monitoring the judicial phase of the voter list appeals process. In the second category of activities, the priority was to work closely with donors and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights to mobilize support for, and develop and implement projects aimed at, strengthening the capacities of the Ivorian justice, corrections and legal education systems. This was done through regular meetings and consultations with relevant authorities, the provision of advice, and the organization of workshops and seminars. UNOCI was largely successful in achieving its priorities in both areas. However, in some areas its outputs had been only partially delivered by the end of the reporting period. The main reason for this was internal staff shortages, coupled with delays in implementation by partner organizations or national counterparts, on which UNOCI relied heavily for the implementation of its activities.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: enhanced public law and order and creation of a sustainable operational capacity of the National Police and the gendarmerie in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.1.1 Approval and implementation of the reform and restructuring plan of the police and gendarmerie forces of Côte d'Ivoire by the Joint Security Reform Coordinating Cell	A working group created by the Prime Minister, composed of national law enforcement agencies, UNOCI and multilateral partners, commenced the development of a reform and restructuring plan. Since September 2008, however, working sessions have remained suspended, as local partners have faced funding constraints. Efforts to relaunch the activities of the group were not successful
5.1.2 Establishment of gender desks or family support units in police commissariats, to deal with victims of sexual and gender-based violence in support to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women, peace and security	The indicator was related to the establishment of a comprehensive strategy, which had not materialized as at 30 June 2010. UNOCI continued its advocacy to relevant national counterparts on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence
5.1.3 Increased number of women in the police and gendarmerie structure to 25 per cent (2008/09: 20 per cent; 2009/10: 25 per cent)	By mid-2010 the overall police strength was 16,943 personnel, of whom 11 per cent were female police officers; there were no female officers within the national gendarmerie

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Daily mentoring visits to 12 préfectures de police, 10 districts de police, 94 commissariats, 5 legions, 21 companies, 6 squadrons and 182 brigades of Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Daily mentoring visits were carried out to 14 préfectures de police, 10 districts de police, 94 commissariats, 6 legions, 21 companies, 6 squadrons and 182 brigades of Côte d'Ivoire
Conduct of 100 refresher courses on internationally recognized policing standards on various subjects for the National Police and the gendarmerie officers	Yes	A series of 100 courses were conducted at UNOCI headquarters, in Grand Bassam and at the Police Academy; a series of interactive DVDs on the role of judicial police officers in investigations was created to support the courses
36,500 patrol days of (2 United Nations police officers per patrol x 50 patrol teams x 365 days) monitoring and mentoring throughout the country	35,557	A total of 35,557 patrols were carried out throughout the country The decrease in the number of patrols was due to additional tasks such as escorts, embargo inspections, electoral duties, mobile courts and other special missions. During such duties, the number of patrols was minimized

Daily advice to the national law enforcement agencies on police operations, investigations, community policing and special programmes such as the Traffic Accident Brigade and Airport Security	Yes	Daily advice was provided through daily routine visits to the operational units and specialized training on topics including traffic police, community policing and criminal investigations
300 security escorts conducted monthly throughout the country for United Nations personnel and entities	2,536	Fewer security escorts were provided than planned because they were provided on the basis of requests
Daily advice to the Integrated Command Centre on reform and restructuring for the National Police and gendarmerie	Yes	3 United Nations police officers were detached as Liaison Officers and Technical Advisers to the Integrated Command Centre, providing advice on reform and restructuring for the police and the gendarmerie
Conduct of a follow-up on the reform and restructuring activities of police and gendarmerie following the recommendations of the Working Group on Reform and Restructuring of Defence and Security Forces	Yes	Despite the inactivity of the Working Group on Reform and Restructuring of Defence and Security Forces, a series of projects have been accompanying the various specialized training sessions
Conduct of a campaign against corruption, including through 2 workshops for the National Police and gendarmerie	2	Workshops were held in order to adopt a code of conduct for the police and to prepare for the training of all law enforcement agency elements. An accompanying interactive DVD is being produced
Conduct of 2 in-service continuation and specialized training sessions per week/station on gender-based violence, to personnel in charge of gender and family support desks in police/gendarmerie stations in the Forces nouvelles-controlled zone, in line with the establishment of specialized units in conformity with the recommendations of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008)	2	In-service training sessions on gender-based violence were held for 45 Ivorian FDS officers Training on gender-based violence for personnel at stations in the Forces nouvelles-controlled zone did not take place, owing mainly to the lack of a concrete proposal from the FN side to conduct the training Training sessions on gender-based violence were conducted in Bouna, Bondoukou, Man, Korhogo and Danané
Organization of 1 seminar with the police to encourage the increase of new intake of women into the police force during recruitment campaigns, and 1 seminar with the gendarmerie to commence the first recruitment of women into the gendarmerie	No	Preparations for a seminar were still under way at the end of the reporting period. The delay was due to political difficulties and election-related crises

Expected accomplishment 5.2: re-establishment of the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law institutions (including corrections) throughout Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.2.1 Adoption and application by the Government of a criminal justice and corrections systems reform plan, including the adoption of key legislation and internal rules and regulations	The Government developed a criminal justice and corrections systems reform plan. No legislation was adopted, although draft laws were prepared by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Three standard operating procedures for prisons, on disciplinary rules, the utilization of constraints and the management of deaths, were adopted
5.2.2 Full operational capacity of 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire	8 of 11 courts in the north reopened and were partially functional. The Man first instance tribunal and the Katiola auxiliary court reopened but closed following the demonstrations in February 2010, which caused several magistrates to abandon their posts. The Bouaké court of appeal continued to lack a quorum and was therefore not functional
5.2.3 Full operational capacity of 11 prisons in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire	5 prison facilities functioned with limited capacity in the northern prefectures under FN authority. No prison facilities under Government authority were reopened during the reporting period. All prison directors were deployed, as were a number of prison staff. However, owing to a series of logistical and administrative setbacks, the control of prisons in the north remained in the hands of FN
5.2.4 Reduction in the number of deaths in custody/prisons (2007/08: 127; 2008/09: 190; 2009/10: 175)	147 deaths were recorded in custody/prisons during the reporting period: 144 in the south and 3 in the north
5.2.5 Increased number of prisoners released on parole (2007/08: 194; 2008/09: 150; 2009/10: 170)	43 prisoners were released on parole during the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Competed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice through monthly consultations with Ivorian authorities on justice system reform, including advice and assistance on legislative changes and adoption of new laws	Yes	Advice was provided through regular consultations with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. In addition, projects in the justice and corrections sectors were established with the Ministry and bilateral donors, and technical advice on their implementation was provided. The projects were aimed at building the capacities of the National Institute for Judicial Training, improving academic training, improving legal literacy, improving access to justice, developing a commercial justice system, fighting corruption and racketeering among security forces, and improving prison conditions

2 reports to the Ministry of Justice on the process of the restoration of 11 courts in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire and the compliance of trial procedure with international standards	No	A report was prepared on the redeployment of the judiciary to the north. A report covering the recommendations made at a round table on transitional justice in the north organized by UNOCI and attended by magistrates, members of the Integrated Command Centre and prison directors was prepared and transmitted to the Minister of Justice
Advice to the Government on planning the redeployment of the prison system to the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire, including staffing, security and prison administration, and mentor staff assigned to the prisons in the north	Yes	Advice was provided to the Directorate of Prison Administration on the redeployment of the prison system to the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire
Advice through weekly consultations with the management of prisons in the south and the National Prison Administration on the development, implementation and monitoring of standard operating procedures (or other internal regulations) consistent with international standards of treatment of prisoners	Yes	UNOCI held weekly consultations on the implementation of standard operating procedures with teams of prison personnel at Adzopé, Grand Bassam, Abidjan, Dabou, Aboisso, Daloa, Bouaflé, Soubré and Dimbokro prisons
Conduct of 6-day on-site training sessions for 450 prison staff at the 22 facilities in the south of the country on rules, regulations and standard operating procedures of prison management and prisoner rights	1	Training session was conducted for the directors of the 22 prisons in the south of the country and their deputies. It was not possible to achieve the output, owing to a lack of staff
Conduct of 10-day on-site training for 200 prison staff at the 11 facilities in the north of the country on prison security and management, prisoner rights, treatment of women and juvenile prisoners	1	Training session was conducted for the prison directors of the 11 prisons in the north and their deputies. It was not possible to achieve the output, owing to a lack of staff
Assistance to the Government in raising the legal awareness of the population, including through the organization of 2 workshops on victims' rights and police custody, 1,000 posters distributed to police stations, schools, hospitals and so forth, and improved access to legal materials through the opening of a public legal reading room	Yes	A public legal reading room was opened. 30,000 leaflets and 750 posters targeting the general population were published, which included information about the procedures for obtaining documents commonly sought before the courts (such as nationality certificates). 3 workshops were held with the support of the non-governmental organization Transparency Justice (in Korhogo, Bouaké and Daloa) in order to raise the awareness of the population about justice issues

Assistance to the Government to improve the access of legal professionals to legislation, case law and other relevant legal materials, including through the organization of 10 consultations with the Ministry of Justice, the Legal Documentation Centre, the donor community and justice system professionals on the establishment of a distribution mechanism to courts, prosecutor's offices, legal documentation centres, educational facilities and libraries	No	This activity was replaced by the Operation's engaging in extensive monitoring of the judicial phase of electoral list disputes, as well as its drafting of manuals and guidance for the Government on the treatment of such disputes
Assistance to the Government in the establishment of an effective legal, judicial and penitentiary education system, including providing assistance to the Judicial Training Institute, Training Centre of the Bar Association, the Penitentiary Academy, and Law Faculties, through the organization of bimonthly consultations/working sessions with the Ministry of Justice, the National Penitentiary Administration, the Legal Documentation Centre, the Bar Association, the donor community, and other educational institutions and justice system actors on teaching programmes, content of curricula, teaching and educational materials and related issues	Yes	UNOCI assisted the National Institute for Judicial Training in strengthening its national school for magistrates, its national school for clerks, its national school for penitentiary staff and its national school for youth social workers. UNOCI also assisted the national school for penitentiary staff and the National Penitentiary Administration in developing teaching programmes and curricula. The Operation assisted the law faculties of Ivorian universities by implementing 2 quick-impact projects that provided books to their law libraries. UNOCI also developed a project aimed at strengthening the quality of law professors in Côte d'Ivoire
Assistance to the Government in the training of judicial actors to develop a victim-centred approach to handling cases involving gender-based violence, through the development of a manual/guidelines and the organization of 2 workshops for 120 judicial police, judges, lawyers, prosecutors, forensic experts and non-governmental organizations	No	UNOCI assisted in organizing a workshop for judicial actors, non-governmental organizations and representatives of governmental institutions, aimed at developing strategies for addressing sexual violence, especially child prostitution. UNOCI organized awareness-raising activities for the public and conducted meetings with judicial authorities on female genital mutilation in the Man region The initiatives proved more difficult than expected. To make awareness-raising sessions effective, UNOCI looked first at regional norms with a view to reforming local approaches. There proved to be an important need to collect data and statistics prior to addressing the issue
Organization of 1 seminar for 150 court registry personnel on the provision and procedures for maintaining civil and commercial court records	No	Together with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the European Union, UNOCI finalized a report on the reorganization, modernization and implementation of information technology networks for court registries in some jurisdictions

		A working group has yet to be established to develop the substantive materials for the seminar. The establishment of the working group depended on the issuance of a ministerial decree which did not occur until August 2010
Organization of 2 seminars for 150 judicial police officers, prosecutors and lawyers on *garde à vue* (police custody)	1	Seminar was organized by UNOCI for the Yopougon suburb of Abidjan, bringing together 50 prosecutors and judicial police officers. UNOCI developed training modules targeting judicial police officers, which are to be implemented at the national police school
Advice to the Government on the settlement of disputes related to the recovery of land and property by returning internally displaced persons by reviewing the process of land and property claims, dispute settlement and recovery, as well as advising on the best international practices for return, resettlement and recovery of property	Yes	The Operation's scope of work on land issues expanded beyond dealing exclusively with matters related to internally displaced persons, to include broader matters of land-related conflict. UNOCI regularly participated in the protection cluster and the social cohesion working group, which consisted of the United Nations country team, international non-governmental organizations and Government representatives. UNOCI provided advice on matters relating to the application of the 1998 Rural Land Law and on the redeployment of justice, which is pertinent to land-related matters
208 prison inspections throughout the country to monitor, advise and report to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on prison management and prisoners' conditions with special attention to women and juvenile prisoners	217	Prison visits (167 in the southern part of the country and 50 in the northern part of the country) were conducted
Organization of 5 workshops for 250 prison staff and prisoners on HIV/AIDS and its prevention	7	Workshops were conducted in 7 prisons, with a total of 436 prison inmates and 32 correctional officers sensitized on HIV/AIDS issues
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects to assist in the strengthening of the justice and corrections sectors	5	Quick-impact projects implemented: 3 on rehabilitation and renovation in detention facilities and 2 on access to justice

Component 6: support

28. The support component reflected the work of the Mission Support Division, the Security Section and the Conduct and Discipline Team. During the reporting period, UNOCI completed the provision of hard-wall and accommodation equipment for military contingents at troop redeployment sites in Adzopé, Divo, Toulepleu (expansion), San-Pedro (expansion) and Bouna (relocation), but not at the site in Issia, as that project was cancelled. In order to support the additional military surge during the elections, UNOCI also constructed a helipad in Yamoussoukro, which was completed in March 2010. In addition, the resurfacing of the airport apron at the Abidjan military base was completed in November 2009.

29. During the reporting period, UNOCI continued to provide substantial logistical support to the Independent Electoral Commission in the preparations for the elections. Beginning in July 2009, following the general identification of voters and in order to facilitate data processing, UNOCI provided nine generators to supply power to the main coordination centres. The Operation distributed provisional voter lists to all 415 local electoral commissions across the country and to 774 registration/polling centres in Abidjan, utilizing more than 250 vehicles and multiple cargo airlifts, and transported 400 computer kits (28 tons) and 52 generators (6.7 tons), purchased by UNDP, to the local electoral commissions to facilitate the provisional voter list appeals process. On 8 October 2009, UNOCI completed the transportation of 516 tons of electoral materials, consisting of 25,000 ballot boxes, 60,000 voting screens and 50,000 electoral kits packaged in 76 cargo containers, from the Port of Abidjan to the Independent Electoral Commission's two main distribution warehouses, in Yamoussoukro and Abidjan, and also rehabilitated both warehouses to improve their operationalization for electoral cargo distribution during the election.

Expected accomplishment 6.1: increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
6.1.1 100 per cent completion of infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet minimum operating security standards	100 per cent of troops provided with hard-wall accommodation
6.1.2 Maintain the average number of reported malaria cases among UNOCI personnel at 2 cases per month (2007/08: 8 cases per month; 2008/09: 2 cases per month; 2009/10: 2 cases per month)	3 cases of malaria per month were reported. The increase was due to the heavy rains and long rainy season during 2009/10, which made malaria prevention difficult to achieve
6.1.3 Maintain the number of vehicle accidents to no more than 4 per 100 vehicles (2007/08: 3 accidents; 2008/09: 4 accidents; 2009/10: 4 accidents)	Achieved. 3 accidents per 100 vehicles per month on average

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Completion of improved mission buildings and infrastructure to meet the minimum operational security standard	No	The infrastructure renovation and construction in San-Pedro was completed. The construction in Divo was ongoing and expected to be completed by the end of September 2010
Organization of malaria prevention programme for military observers, United Nations police and civilian personnel in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa	Yes	Periodic educational broadcasts sent to all UNOCI personnel, health educational programmes on malaria provided, and briefing on malaria provided during the induction training for UNOCI personnel

Reinforcement of a stricter driver programme complemented by driver awareness and road-safety campaigns, as well as penalties, including suspension and/or revocation of driving permits, for violation recorded by CarLog system	Yes	Driver safety awareness campaigns were broadcast and posted on the Operation's Intranet on a quarterly basis. 18 temporary and 6 permanent driving permits were withdrawn owing to speeding offences, and 45 temporary and 6 permanent driving permits were withdrawn as a result of accidents
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 7,915 military contingent personnel until October 2009 and 7,250 military contingent personnel from November 2009, 200 military observers, 450 United Nations police officers and 750 formed police personnel	Yes	Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an actual average deployment of: 7,111 military contingent personnel, 192 military observers, 406 United Nations police and 747 formed police unit personnel
Monthly storage of 1,000 tons and supply of 600 tons of rations, 21-day reserve of combat rations of a total 171,000 packs and 770,000 litres of water for the military contingent and formed police personnel in 40 locations	Yes	Monthly storage and delivery were provided as planned
Administration of an average of 1,514 civilian staff, comprising 479 international staff, 723 national staff, 301 United Nations Volunteers, 12 general temporary assistance staff and 8 Government-provided personnel	No	Administration of an average of: 394 international staff, 686 national staff, 289 United Nations Volunteers, 18 general temporary assistance staff and 7 Government-provided personnel
Recommendations on misconduct made within one month of the reception of the investigation report; provide the Force Commander and Police Commissioner with observations following fact-finding missions from the conduct and disciplinary unit and the monitoring of their implementation by the Force Commander and Police Commissioner	No	Out of 23 cases, recommendations on misconduct were made for 18 cases within one month. The Conduct and Discipline Unit provided observations to the Force Commander and Police Commissioner after the fact-finding missions; the recommendations made were implemented by the Force Commander and Police Commissioner

4 quarterly training sessions organized for 600 staff on management skills, team-building, client orientation, career development and conflict management, in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké; 22 induction courses for 220 United Nations police personnel; 24 induction courses in French and English for a total of 480 civilian personnel and military staff officers; 12 training sessions on e-PAS for 240 civilian personnel; and 26 induction courses and training of trainers on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, for 1,120 contingent military officers in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké	Yes	352 staff members received 16 training sessions on management skills and career development in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké; 1,366 staff benefited from classes in English, French and Arabic; 24 induction courses were delivered to 237 United Nations police personnel; 27 induction training sessions were held for 386 civilian personnel and military staff officers; 17 training sessions on e-PAS were held for 92 staff members; 52 induction training sessions covering sexual exploitation and abuse were provided for 2,032 military contingent personnel, including training of trainers on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; and 57 sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse were held for 421 military officers and 324 United Nations police personnel in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 58 premises, including military and formed police unit sites, United Nations police premises and UNOCI offices	Yes	7,520 work requests were completed for 54 premises for maintenance and repair Since UNOCI was in its sixth year, the number of work requests was higher, as more repair and maintenance works were required The lower number of premises maintained and repaired was due to the fact that 2 camps were not established (Mankono and Issia) and 2 camps were closed (Loguale and Bangolo)
Sanitation services for collection and disposal of sewage and garbage (50 garbage sites and 65 septic tanks)	Yes	100 per cent collection of garbage and septic waste provided
Operation and maintenance of 29 United Nations-owned water purification, bottling plants and chlorine-dosing systems in 17 locations	24	United Nations-owned water purification, bottling plants and chlorine-dosing systems were operated and maintained in 16 locations 3 water treatment plants were returned to stock owing to the closure of camps as a result of the reduction in the number of authorized troops
Operation and maintenance of 284 United Nations-owned generators in 58 locations	283	United Nations-owned generators were operated and maintained in 54 locations. The lower number than planned was due to the closure of four camps as a result of the troop deployment reconfiguration
Storage and supply of 3.1 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for generators	4.4 million litres	The increase was due to the more frequent use of generators, as the power supply provided by the Government was often interrupted and/or of poor quality

Maintenance and renovation of 35 km of roads, 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites in 15 locations	No	9 km of roads were repaired owing to deployment reconfiguration and site preparation for troop reinforcements in support of the elections, which resulted in engagement in other unplanned construction activities. Repair and maintenance works were carried out as planned at 15 airfields and helicopter landing sites
Maintenance and renovation of 5 aviation fuel farm sites in 5 locations	5	Aviation fuel farms in 5 locations were operational
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,144 United Nations-owned vehicles through 3 main workshops in 3 locations	1,144	United Nations-owned vehicles were operated and were maintained through 9,856 repair and maintenance tasks
Supply of 8.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for ground transportation	6.1 million litres	The lower-than-planned consumption was due to the lower utilization of armoured personnel carriers as a result of the improved security in the country
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 4 fixed-wing and 8 rotary-wing aircraft (including 3 military-type and 1 SAR-capable helicopters, and 4 on commercial contracts) in 3 locations, in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa, and temporary operation of 1 fixed-wing and 6 rotary-wing aircraft	12	Aircraft were operated and maintained, comprising 4 fixed-wing aircraft, inclusive of 1 B-757 shared with UNMIL (60 per cent UNMIL, 40 per cent UNOCI), and 8 helicopters (5 under commercial contracts and 3 under military letter of assist, including 1 military helicopter with search and rescue capability) in 3 locations, in Abidjan, Bouaké and Daloa The temporary operation of 1 fixed-wing aircraft and 6 helicopters did not occur owing to the postponement of elections
Supply of 8.7 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for air operations	4.5 million litres	The lower actual supply was due to: 1 helicopter leaving the Operation; an improvement in air operations planning, which substantially reduced fuel consumption; and the full activation of all aviation fuel farms in 5 locations, which was an important factor of fuel consumption savings
Naval transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2 boats	2	Boats were maintained. The boats were not operated for patrols, owing to the improved security in the country
Supply of 43,800 litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for naval transportation	No	No petrol, oil or lubricants were supplied for naval transportation, as two marine boats were maintained but not operated as planned, owing to the improved political and social situation in the country

Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub, 31 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 40 telephone exchanges, 27 microwave links, and 61 narrowband digital radio systems to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	Yes	Support and maintenance of 1 Earth station hub, 30 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 40 telephone exchanges, 27 microwave links, and 61 narrowband digital radio systems to provide voice, fax, video and data communications
Support and maintenance of 23 FM radio broadcast stations and 4 radio production and broadcasting studios	Yes	Support and maintenance of 24 FM broadcast stations, as a new FM station was established at Toulepleu. 4 radio production and broadcasting studios were maintained
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 93 servers, 1,699 desktop computers, 518 laptop computers, 735 printers and 171 digital senders in 55 locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 93 servers, 1,699 desktop computers, 523 laptop computers, 735 printers and 171 digital senders in 55 locations
Support and maintenance of 2,760 e-mail accounts	Yes	2,697 e-mail accounts were supported and maintained, on the basis of the number of arrivals and departures of personnel
Development of a geographic information system for providing approximately 4,000 administrative, planning and thematic maps to support policy decisions, situational awareness and for operational purposes	No	277 polling station maps were completed, and 3,236 thematic and topographic maps were delivered. Maps were produced on the basis of requests, and the postponement of elections caused a lower demand for polling station maps
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 1 level I plus clinic, 22 level I clinics and 2 level II hospitals at 2 regional headquarters	Yes	Maintenance and operation of 1 level I plus clinic, 22 level I clinics and 2 level II hospitals at 2 regional headquarters
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including 4 level III hospitals in Abidjan and level IV/V hospitals in Accra (Ghana), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Casablanca (Morocco)	Yes	An evacuation process was put in place for the 4 level III hospitals in Abidjan and level IV/V hospitals in Accra (Ghana), Johannesburg (South Africa) and Casablanca (Morocco), as planned
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Operation personnel, in collaboration with the HIV/AIDS Unit	Yes	2,643 UNOCI personnel received HIV/AIDS voluntary counselling and testing services at fixed and mobile facilities

HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, and voluntary confidential counselling and testing for all Operation personnel, by the HIV/AIDS Unit	Yes	3,621 UNOCI personnel were sensitized on HIV/AIDS 317 peer educators were trained at 12 training sessions
Security		
Activation of all Security Operation Centres in the 11 security areas for early warning and reaction for all staff members through the establishment of security radio operators on a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week basis	No	The Security Operations Centre in Abidjan was functional on a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week basis. Security Operations Centres in the 11 security areas were operational, but not on a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week basis until September 2010, when they were reinforced with additional staff
Access Control monitoring and supervision at all UNOCI sites throughout the areas of operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to ensure security and safety of all United Nations staff and installations	Yes	All UNOCI sites were manned on a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week basis by contracted unarmed security guards. At mission headquarters and other sensitive locations, the guards were reinforced by the United Nations peacekeeping force
24-hours close protection to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	3 senior UNOCI staff were provided with close protection. Security coverage was also provided for United Nations high-level officials on official visits to Côte d'Ivoire
Conduct of training for security officers on unarmed combat, firearms, close protection procedures and techniques, investigation techniques, and other related areas to ensure continued professional security services	Yes	All security officers attended 37 security training sessions on various subjects such as unarmed combat, firearms, medical issues, qualification and requalification for firearms, and detection and screening security equipment
Conduct of refresher sessions on security for 2 Regional Security Coordinators and 11 Area Security Coordinators	No	A 1-week refresher training session was conducted, beginning on 1 July 2010. The delay was due to the non-availability of all participants; it was decided that the training should be postponed in order to have full participation, so as to ensure cost-efficiency
Conduct of 2 staff regroupment exercises on the enforcement of integrated security clearance and tracking measures for all staff travelling inside Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	10 exercises were conducted mission-wide, based on the mission security plans
Completion of minimum operating residential security standard surveys for all international civilian staff (including agencies' international staff), United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police, military observers and military staff officers	Yes	Surveys were completed at all mission components, and minimum operating residential security standard inspections were conducted mission-wide

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars; budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	Expenditure	Amount	Percentage
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(3)÷(1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	10 544.5	10 765.3	(220.8)	(2.1)
Military contingents	181 982.9	176 735.2	5 247.7	2.9
United Nations police	21 659.6	20 865.1	794.5	3.7
Formed police units	18 391.8	17 758.1	633.7	3.4
Subtotal	**232 578.8**	**226 123.7**	**6 455.1**	**2.8**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	75 916.8	68 607.9	7 308.9	9.6
National staff	17 485.0	18 351.4	(866.4)	(5.0)
United Nations Volunteers	11 884.0	11 700.3	183.7	1.5
General temporary assistance	1 067.9	1 342.4	(274.5)	(25.7)
Subtotal	**106 353.7**	**100 002.0**	**6 351.7**	**6.0**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	395.3	366.4	28.9	7.3
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	111.0	314.5	(203.5)	(183.3)
Official travel	4 649.2	5 245.9	(596.7)	(12.8)
Facilities and infrastructure	46 559.7	47 876.9	(1 317.2)	(2.8)
Ground transportation	13 149.4	10 948.1	2 201.3	16.7
Air transportation	44 668.1	45 089.5	(421.4)	(0.9)
Naval transportation	35.4	1.3	34.1	96.3
Communications	18 475.6	15 988.9	2 486.7	13.5
Information technology	8 474.3	6 252.7	2 221.6	26.2
Medical	6 882.1	6 663.5	218.6	3.2
Special equipment	3 640.2	3 382.9	257.3	7.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	4 801.3	4 383.7	417.6	8.7
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	918.6	81.4	8.1
Subtotal	**152 841.6**	**147 432.9**	**5 408.7**	**3.5**
Gross requirements	**491 774.1**	**473 558.6**	**18 215.5**	**3.7**
Staff assessment income	9 647.9	10 500.7	(852.8)	(8.8)
Net requirements	**482 126.2**	**463 057.9**	**19 068.3**	**4.0**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**491 774.1**	**473 558.6**	**18 215.5**	**3.7**

B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

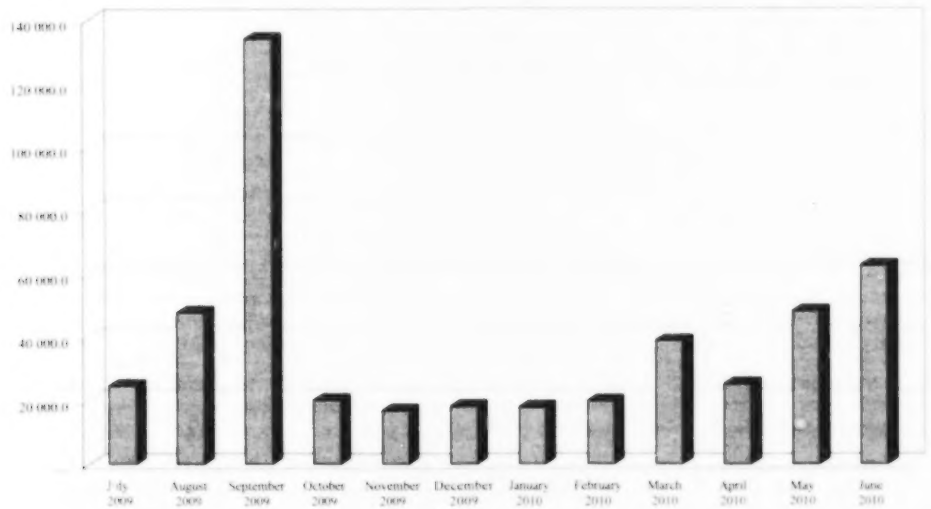
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	232 578.8	(942.5)	231 636.3
II. Civilian personnel	106 353.7	(606.4)	105 747.3
III. Operational costs	152 841.6	1 548.9	154 390.5
Total	**491 774.1**	—	**491 774.1**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**0.3%**

30. Unspent balances under military and police personnel, and civilian personnel were redeployed to cover higher requirements for operational costs, in particular under facilities and infrastructure, travel, and air transportation. The additional requirements under facilities and infrastructure were attributable mainly to a higher quantity of fuel consumed owing to the increased utilization of generators as a power supply as a result of frequent power cuts nationwide, and to minimum operational residential security standard reimbursements for military observers, military staff officers and United Nations police. The increased requirements under travel were due primarily to the official travel of personnel received on temporary duty assignment; within-mission travel for political consultation and engineering activities; and travel outside the mission area, especially that related to global initiatives, including Umoja preparedness, human resources reforms, and rations and fuel management conferences. The higher requirements under air transportation were due mainly to the higher cost of the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft, higher landing fees and ground handling charges, and increased airport charges.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern

(Thousands of United States dollars)



31. The higher expenditures in the months of August and September 2009 and June 2010 were due primarily to obligations undertaken for contingent-owned major equipment and military contingents. The higher expenditures in September 2009 were also due to the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	2 512.1
Other/miscellaneous income	595.3
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(13.7)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	3 733.2
Total	**6 826.9**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	35 775.0
Formed police units	5 108.2
Subtotal	**40 883.2**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	15 161.1
Communications	7 074.1
Medical	4 745.0
Special equipment	3 382.9
Subtotal	**30 363.1**
Total	**71 246.3**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
Intensified operational condition factor	1.9	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.5	4 April 2004	10 February 2006
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-4.25		

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-force agreement[a]	790.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**790.4**

[a] Includes Government-provided facilities.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	($220.8)	(2.1%)

32. The variance was attributable mainly to loss on exchange rate owing to the weakening of the United States dollar against the CFA franc. Daily mission subsistence allowance is set in CFA francs but is payable in United States dollars. The mission subsistence allowance rates are 98,445 CFA francs per day for the first 30 days and 61,700 CFA francs per day after 30 days. During the reporting period, the exchange rate fluctuated between 435.6 and 537.2 CFA francs to $1, as compared with a budgeted rate of 471 CFA francs to $1.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$5 247.7	2.9%

33. The lower requirements were attributable primarily to a higher actual average vacancy rate; the rationalization of contractual arrangement for emplacement, rotation and repatriation services; and the delayed deployment of contingent-owned equipment. The lower requirements were offset partially by higher actual costs for rations owing to the weakening of the United States dollar against the euro and increased requirements for recreational leave allowance owing to the increase in the recreational leave allowance from 7 to 15 days for every six-month period in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/285.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$794.5	3.7%

34. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the lower number of rotations (269 actual rotations, compared with 392 planned rotations). The lower requirements were offset partially by higher requirements for mission subsistence allowance owing to the lower actual vacancy rate.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$633.7	3.4%

35. The lower requirements were due largely to the rationalization of contractual arrangements for emplacement, rotation and repatriation services for formed police personnel and the contingents. The lower requirements were partially offset by higher requirements for recreational leave allowance owing to the increase in such allowance from 7 to 15 days for every six-month period in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/285.

	Variance	
International staff	$7 308.9	9.6%

36. The reduced requirements were related mainly to lower expenditures under common staff costs compared with the budgeted amount, which included provisions for changes to common staff costs in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/250 with respect to new contractual arrangements for staff effective 1 July 2009. They were offset partially by higher costs under mission subsistence allowance.

	Variance	
National staff	($866.4)	(5.0%)

37. The additional requirements were due primarily to a lower average actual vacancy rate of 7.8 per cent as compared with the budgeted rate of 12 per cent.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$183.7	1.5%

38. The variance was due to the lower cost of plane fares for home visits, since most United Nations Volunteers were from neighbouring countries, as well as to reduced travel to hazardous areas.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	($274.5)	(25.7%)

39. The variance was due partially to the deployment of an additional 62 national General Service positions in 2010, in order to regularize employment arrangements for former contract staff, and partially to higher common staff costs.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$28.9	7.3%

40. The variance was primarily the result of the fact that only one repatriation/assignment trip was taken, while eight trips had been planned.

	Variance	
Consultants	($203.5)	(183.3%)

41. The variance was attributed largely to the unbudgeted hiring of non-training consultants in support of the Operation's mandated tasks. Consultants were hired for the Electoral Assistance Office and the electoral certification support cell, to provide support to the electoral process; for the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section, to work on security sector reform; and for the embargo cell.

	Variance	
Official travel	($596.7)	(12.8%)

42. The increased requirements were due primarily to the unplanned official travel of personnel received on temporary duty assignment; the higher amount of within-mission travel (497 trips) than planned (120 trips) for political consultation, and of within-mission travel for unbudgeted engineering activities; and travel outside the mission area, especially that related to global initiatives such as those involving Umoja preparedness and the management of human resources, rations and fuel.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($1 317.2)	(2.8%)

43. Additional requirements were attributable mainly to the higher quantity of fuel consumed (4.4 million litres, as compared with the budgeted consumption of 1.35 million litres) owing to the increased utilization of generators as a power supply, since the electricity company in Côte d'Ivoire experienced frequent nationwide power cuts ($2.2 million); payments of minimum operational residential security standard reimbursements for military observers, military staff officers and United Nations police ($2.1 million); and the construction of septic tanks and soak pits in Ferkessedougou and Korhogo, the construction of ablution facilities for the camp in Yamoussoukro, and projects in Boundiali, Bouna and Divo ($0.7 million). The additional requirements were offset partially by lower requirements as a result of the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, as prefabricated structures from repatriated troops' camps were used to cover requirements ($1.4 million).

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$2 201.3	16.7%

44. The reduced requirements were due mainly to the lower actual fuel consumption of some 6 million litres compared with the planned consumption of 8.5 million litres, as a result of lower utilization of armoured personnel carriers because of the improved security in the country. They were offset slightly by higher requirements for spare parts for vehicles used to provide logistical support for the electoral process.

	Variance	
Air transportation	($421.4)	(0.9%)

45. The variance was due primarily to the higher cost of the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft owing to the fact that the contract for the DHC-7 was replaced; higher landing fees and ground handling charges after the introduction of

the global concept of operations; and the expansion of troop rotation flights beyond the West African region, as well as an increase in airport charges for B-757 operations. The additional requirements were offset partially by reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants owing to lower actual consumption; and the lower cost of the rental and operation of helicopters, as the Mi-26 was not operated and fewer hours were flown by other helicopters.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$34.1	96.3%

46. The variance was due primarily to the non-operation of the two vessels for patrols during the reporting period, owing to the improved security situation in the country.

	Variance	
Communications	$2 486.7	13.5%

47. The reduced requirements were attributable mainly to the lower acquisition of broadcasting equipment for public information ($0.8 million) owing to the delay in the finalization of the system contract; lower-than-anticipated repair of equipment ($0.6 million); lower expenditures related to public information services ($0.5 million) owing to the non-establishment of community multimedia centres as a result of security issues; lower expenditures for the self-sustainment of contingent-owned equipment owing to the delayed deployment of troops ($0.5 million); and lower-than-anticipated supplies and maintenance ($0.4 million). The reduced requirements were offset partially by higher expenditures under commercial communications based on the last contractual prices.

	Variance	
Information technology	$2 221.6	26.2%

48. The lower requirements were due mainly to lower actual prices of network switches and network routers, as well as to lower quantities of network routers acquired, as new satellite modems procured had the requisite routing capability.

	Variance	
Medical	$218.6	3.2%

49. The variance was due mainly to the lower number of medical supplies purchased owing to the difficulty of finding a pharmaceutical vendor capable of supplying large quantities of the required supplies in a timely manner. The lower requirements were offset partially by higher requirements related to a laboratory facility under self-sustainment of contingent-owned equipment.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$257.3	7.1%

50. The variance was due primarily to the late deployment of troops; a lower number of deployed personnel than budgeted; and lower payments for self-sustainment, as some equipment did not meet required standards.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$417.6	8.7%

51. The variance was due mainly to lower-than-anticipated movement of United Nations-owned equipment in support of military and police camp relocation and closure, as well as freight charges and customs clearance. The lower requirements were offset partially by loss on exchange.

	Variance	
Quick-impact projects	$81.4	8.1%

52. The variance was attributable to the exchange rate fluctuations between the CFA franc and the United States dollar. During the reporting period, the rate fluctuated between 435.6 and 537.2 CFA francs, as compared with the budget rate of 471 CFA francs.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

53. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOCI are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $18,215,500 with respect to the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income/adjustments for the period ended 30 June 2010, amounting to $6,826,900 from interest income ($2,512,100), other/miscellaneous income ($595,300) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($3,733,200), offset by prior-period adjustments ($13,700).**